The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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# ENNSYLVANIA.

## OFFICIAL VOTE.

## Hartranft's Majority, 35,627.

### of Senators and Representatives.

### ates to the Constitutional Convention.

we give in tabular form the full vote of the
the recent election, with that for Geary and
1869. It will be seen that Gen Hartranft's
is 35,627:

| COUNTIES. | GOVERNOR. 1869. Geary, Rep. | 1869. Packer, Dem. | 1872. Hartranft, Rep. | 1872. Buckalew, Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2622 | 3009 | 2765 | 3038 |
| y | 17858 | 13301 | 25771 | 16490 |
| ng | 3439 | 3079 | 4433 | 3469 |
| | 3096 | 2402 | 3685 | 2882 |
| | 2485 | 2832 | 2973 | 2977 |
| | 6971 | 13531 | 7898 | 13947 |
| | 3484 | 2773 | 4263 | 3244 |
| d | 6653 | 3686 | 7443 | 4434 |
| | 6505 | 7061 | 7278 | 7658 |
| | 3250 | 2994 | 3985 | 3440 |
| | 2539 | 3187 | 2823 | 3530 |
| a | 474 | 423 | 572 | 531 |
| | 1940 | 2625 | 2444 | 2533 |
| | 3102 | 3464 | 3292 | 3712 |
| | 8230 | 6140 | 9386 | 6510 |
| | 1785 | 2831 | 2727 | 3583 |
| d | 1799 | 3015 | 1995 | 3432 |
| | 1830 | 2509 | 2018 | 2632 |
| a | 1845 | 3714 | 2110 | 3826 |
| d | 6107 | 4865 | 7031 | 6473 |
| and | 3514 | 4408 | 4176 | 4614 |
| | 5660 | 4328 | 7450 | 5113 |
| e | 3532 | 2295 | 4339 | 2638 |
| | 475 | 968 | 628 | 1193 |
| | 6498 | 4338 | 7467 | 5271 |
| | 4340 | 4229 | 3954 | 4631 |
| | 365 | 293 | 418 | 340 |
| a | 3698 | 4006 | 4505 | 4182 |
| | 680 | 1066 | 797 | 1125 |
| | 1542 | 2992 | 1795 | 3450 |
| don | 2825 | 2368 | 3249 | 2690 |
| | 4003 | 2070 | 4472 | 2146 |
| n | 1967 | 2039 | 2407 | 2247 |
| | 1254 | 1642 | 1352 | 1739 |
| er | 13804 | 8316 | 13774 | 9064 |
| e | 3217 | 1492 | 3426 | 1705 |
| n | 4027 | 2696 | 4285 | 2824 |
| | 4555 | 6133 | 5355 | 6895 |
| | 8690 | 8696 | 12341 | 14433 |
| g | 4053 | 4587 | 4639 | 5056 |
| | 880 | 696 | 1025 | 950 |
| | 4529 | 3785 | 5573 | 4598 |
| | 1640 | 1702 | 1786 | 1765 |
| | 659 | 2692 | 658 | 2539 |
| nery | 7363 | 8447 | 8454 | 8463 |
| r | 1066 | 1555 | 1378 | 1623 |
| mpton | 4023 | 7449 | 4880 | 8121 |
| umberland | 3497 | 4000 | 4384 | 4649 |
| | 2439 | 2408 | 2752 | 2514 |
| phia | 51202 | 46892 | 69275 | 48841 |
| | 315 | 1004 | 246 | 1134 |
| | 1334 | 708 | 1466 | 1042 |
| | 7902 | 8901 | 8980 | 9378 |
| il | 1719 | 1315 | 1966 | 1372 |
| | 2946 | 1709 | 3430 | 1802 |
| | 466 | 779 | 445 | 744 |
| | 4064 | 2982 | 4333 | 3403 |
| anna | 4535 | 1825 | 5594 | 2376 |
| | 1788 | 1207 | 2069 | 1374 |
| | 2507 | 3241 | 5071 | 4415 |
| | 2430 | 1879 | 3176 | 2238 |
| gton | 4476 | 4632 | 5234 | 4992 |
| | 2245 | 2715 | 2119 | 3080 |
| reland | 4853 | 6195 | 5581 | 6475 |
| g | 1452 | 1172 | 1561 | 1197 |
| | 5545 | 8326 | 6400 | 8388 |
| | 290552 | 285506 | 353387 | 317760 |
| | 285506 | | 317760 | |
| ity | 4596 | | 35627 | |

en's majority.......................36,780
fercur's majority.......................40,443
majority.......................46,707
's majority.......................47,012
's majority.......................43,999
for Constitutional Convention dele-
.......................47,588
Chase, Temperance candidate for Governor,
1,259 votes.

### The Legislature.

SENATE.

ing is a complete list of old and new mem
the State Senate, session of 1873:

phia—
trict—J. B. Alexander, R.
trict—Elisha W. Davis, R.
trict—David A. Nagle, D.
strict—A. K. M'Clure, Ind.
ester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.
ontgomery—Elect in 1873.
Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight,

Berks—J. Depuy Davis, D.
ancaster—John B. Warfel, R.
huylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
ehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Heilman, R.
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Col
G. H. Rowland, D.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wy
Lafayette Fitch, R.
Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan
ant, D.
Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—But
rang, R.
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union
w H. Dill, D.
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk
Wallace, D.
Cumberland and Franklin—James M. Weak

dams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—J. A.
R.
Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon
awford, D.; R. Bruce Petrikin, D.
Allegheny—James L. Graham, R.; George
rson, R.; Miles H. Humphreys, R.
Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White,

e and Greene—W. H. Playford, D.
Butler and Washington—Jas. S. Rutan, R.
Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D.
R.
ce, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.
ord—George B. Delamater, R.
d Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

ans.......................18
ts.......................14
ent.......................1
ican majority.......................3

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

llowing persons have been elected to the
Assembly:
lphia—1st District, George Handy Smith,
District, R. C. Tittermary, R.; 3d District
Josephs, D.; 4th District, William Elliott,
District, J. Welsh, Ind.; 6th District, Charles
r, R.; 7th District, J. M'Cullough, R.; 8th
Sam'l Daniels, R.; 9th District, Wm. H.
R.; 10th District, Sam'l D. Dailey, D.; 11th
J. B. Hancock, R.; 12th District, J. R. Ash,
District, Sam'l D. Strock, R.; 14th District,
non, R.; 15th District, Adam Albright, R.;
rict, A. D. Levering, R.; 17th District, H.
.; 18th District, J. Newell, R.
—W. S. Hildebrand, D.
eny—Pittsburgh, 1st District, H. H. M'Cor
; 2d District, S. J. Wainwright, R.; J. C.
r, R.; A. B. Young, R.; J. D. Ramsey, R.;
Sample, R.; J. W. Ballantine, R.
ong—Philip K. Bowman, R.
, Butler and Washington—S. J. Gross, R.;
ldron, R.; D. McKee, R.; J. Allison, R.
d and Fulton—J. M. Reynolds, D.
—M. McCullough, D.; B. E. Dry, D.; John A.
D.
S. R. McCune, R.
d—B. S. Dartt, R.; E. R. Meyer, R.
—Samuel Darrah, D.; G. E. Hegeman, D.
ia—Samuel Henry, R.
on, Elk and Jefferson—D. P. Baird, D.
and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.
—J. H. Orvis, D.
r—Levi Prizer, R.; E. W. Bailey, R.
and Forrest—J. B. Lawson, D.
eld—John Lawshe, D.
, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C. Noyes,
. Petrikin, D.
[illegible] way, D.
[illegible] Oliver, R.
[illegible] D.
[illegible] K. Black R.; Isaac S.
[illegible]
[illegible] W. Brown, R.
[illegible] D.
[illegible] D.
[illegible] Lane, R.
[illegible] es, D.
[illegible] ; David K. Burkholder,
[illegible]
[illegible] en, R.
[illegible]
[illegible] R. Stickel, D.
[illegible] D.; Patrick Delacy, D.;
[illegible] oons, D.
[illegible] R.
[illegible] R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.
[illegible] r, D.; R. C. Pyle, D.
[illegible] ntour—J. Amerman, D.;
[illegible]
[illegible] ard Beach, D.
and M'Kean—C. S. Jouse, R.
kill—T. Egan, D.; B. Kauffman, R.; Chas.
and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.
et—J. R. M'Miller, R.
hanna and Wyoming—Martin Brunges, R.;
ouse, R.
John I. Mitchell, R.
go—R. D. McCreary, R.
—Wm. H. Shortt, R.
oreland—John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.
G. W. Heiges, D.; D. M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION.

ans.......................60
ts.......................39
iant.......................1
ican majority.......................2

### Delegates Elect to the Constitutional Convention.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

. Meredith, R.; J. Gillingham Fell, R.;
hite, R.; Wm. Lilly, R.; Linn Bartholo
; H. N. M'Allister, R.; Wm. Davis, R.; Jas.
olds, R.; Samuel E. Dimmick, R.; George
nce, R.; William H. Armstrong, R.; D. N.
; W. H. Ainey, R.; John H. Walker, R.;
. Woodward, D.; Jeremiah S. Black, D.;
urtin, D.; William J. Baer, D.; William H.
; Franklin B. Gowen, D.; John H. Camp
Samuel H. Reynolds, D.; James Ellis, D.;
Dodd, D.; George M. Dallas, D.; Robert A.
an, D.; A. A. Purman, D.; William L. Cor

es at Large in Philadelphia City.—Henry C.
.; Edward C. Knight, R.; John Price
, R.; Lewis C. Cassidy, D.; James H.
D.; Theo. Cuyler, D.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

trict—Philadelphia City—John Bardsley, R.;
Newlin, R.; Geo. W. Biddle, D.
rict—Philadelphia City—Jno. E. Addicks,
B. Hanna, R.; John R. Read, D.
rict—Philadelphia City—M. Hall Stanton,
E. Littleton, R.; "R. E. Shapley, D.
sted by Benj. L. Sample.
trict—Philadelphia City—Wm. D. Baker, R.;
Simpson, R.; Edward R. Worrell, D.
strict—Chester and Delaware—Jno. M.
, R.; Wm. Darlington, R.; Jos. Hemp

trict—Montgomery—James Boyd, D.; Chas.
er, D.; Geo. N. Corson, R.
trict—Bucks and Northampton—Charles
, D.; George Ross, D.; George Lear, R.
trict—Berks—Geo. D. Barclay, D.; Henry
, D.; Henry Van Reed, R.
trict—Lancaster—David W. Patterson, R.;
rter, R.; Henry G. Smith, D.

10th District—Schuylkill—Joel B. M'Camant, D.; John M. Wetherill, D.; Thomas R. Bannan, R.
11th District—Lehigh and Carbon—C. M. Runk, R.; Zachariah Long, D.; Edward Harvey, D.
12th District—Dauphin and Lebanon—Josiah Funck, R.; Wayne MacVeigh, R.; Hamilton Alricks, D.
13th District—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Henry S. Mott, D.; G. W. Palmer, D.; A. B. Dunning, D.; Daniel L. Rhone, D.; Henry W. Palmer, R.; Lewis Pughe, R.
14th District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—George F. Horton, R.; William J. Turrell, R.; Joseph G. Patton, D.
15th District—Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan—John J. Metzger, D.; John G. Freeze, D.; Henry C. Parsons, R.
16th District—Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—John S. Mann, R.; J. B. Niles, R.; M. F. Elliott, D.
17th District—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Joseph Bailey, R.; Levi Rooke, R.; John P. Cronmiller, D.
18th District—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—Geo. A. Aughenbaugh, D.; John G. Hall, D.; A. C. Finney, R.
19th District—Cumberland and Franklin—S. M. Wherry, D.; J. McD. Sharpe, D.; John Stewart, R.
20th District—Adams and York—Wm. McClean, D.; John Gibson, D.; Thos. E. Cochran, R.
21st District—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—Samuel L. Russell, R.; James W. Curry, R.; Augustus S. Landis, D.
22d District—Center, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—John M. Bailey, D.; Andrew Reed, D.; John McCulloch, R.
23d District—Allegheny—Thos. MacConnell, R.; Samuel A. Purviance, R.; Thos. Ewing, R.; J. W. F. White, R.; Matthew Edwards, R.; Thos. Howard, R.; Malcolm Hay, D.; John B. Guthrie, D.; Thos. H. B. Patterson, D.
24th District—Indiana and Westmoreland—Daniel S. Porter, R.; Andrew M. Fulton, R.; Silas M. Clark, D.
25th District—Fayette and Greene—Daniel Kaine, D.; Charles A. Black, D.; John Collins, R.
26th District—Beaver, Butler and Washington—John N. Purviance, R.; T. R. Hazzard, R.; Wm. Hopkins, D.
27th District—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—Geo. W. Andrews, R.; John M'Murray, D.; John Gilpin, D.
28th District—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—David Craig, R.; M. C. Beebe, R.; R. M. DeFrance, D.
29th District—Crawford—Frank Mantas, R.; Saml. Minor, R.; Pearson Church, D.
30th District—Erie and Warren—Thos. Struthers, R.; C. O. Bowman, R.; Rasselas Brown, D.

## HORSE EPIDEMIC IN CANADA.

### Description of the Disease—Its Appearance in New York.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 17th inst. gives a description of the epidemic now prevailing among the horses in Canada, and which has also made its appearance in Buffalo. It first appeared in Toronto, and spread from there to Montreal with astonishing rapidity, few horses escaping. In the latter city the cab stands are deserted and scarcely a horse is to be seen. One surgeon has 2,000 horses under treatment. Among veterinary surgeons the disease is known as epizootic influenza, and is occasioned by atmospheric influence supposed to have some connection with the recent heavy and frequent thunder storms. The disease is not necessarily a fatal one; so far from its being so, if properly treated at its beginning there will be few deaths. It is characterized by sore throat, slight swelling of the glands, loss of appetite, severe hacking cough, with a discharge of brownish yellow matter from the nostrils, quick pulse, quickened respiration, great feebleness and yellowness of the eyes and mucus membrane, the latter giving indication of implication of the liver. The respiratory organs, however, are the principal parts affected, but the disease being a blood poison, any animal having had previous disease by which any organ or system of organs have become weakened, will at once show symptoms indicating derangement of these organs. With the medicine given by advice of a veterinary surgeon the following treatment will hardly fail to effect a cure or prevent the progress of the disease or the taking of it. The horses quite well or slightly affected should not be taken out in wet weather, and if they have to be so, should be warmly covered. Affected animals should be kept in a well-ventilated stable and fed upon hot soft food easily digested, such as linseed tea, oatmeal gruel and boiled oats or barley. The appetite of invalids should be tempted by carrots, apples or any other delicacy our sick quadruped friend is known to have a failing for. In all stables a carbolic disinfectant should be liberally used. Owners of horses in this vicinity should be on their guard, as the disease is likely to spread in this direction from Buffalo and other points on the lakes, as well as in New York, where there has been fifty cases.

### Grecian Executions.

Ithaca, the Adriatic Island and home of the ancient warrior and king, Ulysses, of the days of hero-worship, has evidently changed its character, and it has for a long time its name. It is called Theaki now, and is inhabited by a population about one-half murderous, and the other half stupid. The two old magistrates on the island dispense justice; the lash for small offenses, and death for deeper crimes. The capital punishment is administered on a novel plan, but unfortunately its novelty is not particularly enjoyable to a Christian, owing to the cruelty that accompanies. The victim is placed in a wooden box, with the lid off, and tied down. The executioner than takes him by the hair, sticks a knife into his throat, as he would into that of a sheep, and turns it until death ensues. Then the lid is nailed on, and the corpus is dispatched to be buried. Two Klephts, or pirates, who had grown old in plunder and murder without falling into the clutches of the law, at last, in an unlucky day, were brought to their strait last summer. Their names were Deotrazzi and Maturo, and their final offense had been to plunder and slay a party of Italian servants. They were condemned to death of course, and after several delays driven to the field of death in the midst of several hundred people. Maturo was coffined, bound, and stuck according to the most approved style of the executioner's art, and evidently to his extreme satisfaction. He was about to repeat the process upon Deotrazzi, when a shot was heard, and immediately after nine heavily-armed Greek brigands appeared in sight, and the crowd incontinently fled. The executioner was mortally stabbed with a scimitar, and his prisoner was borne away in triumph.

### A Chinese Funeral in New Jersey.

Li Chow Chin, a Chinaman employed in the Belleville, N. J., laundry, was buried in the grounds attached to that establishment last Thursday. Li Chow was a recent importation, and drooped and died under our climate. His latter days were passed in profound communion with an ugly wooden god, to which he remained desperately loyal in spite of the most zealous efforts of a Christian minister to redeem Li Chow Chin from heathenism. As he lived he died, and his burial was attended by 220 Chinese, the total number of Captain Harvey's washermen. Dressed as usual in wooden shoes, flabby pentaloons, loose shirts, and far-extending pigtails, they assembled in the spacious ironing room of the laundry and in their manner were silent and demure while awaiting the removal of their departed brother. When all was ready, they moved gravely and like a religious order of Chinamen down to their countryman's grave in the field below. They surrounded the grave and each threw a piece of lighted paper upon the corpse when it was laid to rest. From the paper funeral pile a dense volume of smoke arose, and the spirit of Li Chow Chin was believed by his brethern to have ascended therein to the clouds. As the clay was being headped upon the corpse, little sticks and pieces of nickel currency with it, and money was distributed among the strangers who came to witness the ceremony. After the funeral the Chinamen's supper-bell rang, and they repaired uproariously to their chop-sticks and unseasoned tea and rice.

### Another Buried Town Discovered.

[From the Portland, Oregon, Herald, 26th ult.]

Travelers from Monticello to Olympia all have noticed the singular formation of ground in what is known as Mound Prairie. There is a large mound—say three hundred feet high and three hundred yards in diameter at the base—at the southern end of the prairie, about twenty-five miles from Olympia, and scattered over the prairie for a distance of fifteen miles are many smaller mounds, not more than four feet high and twenty or thirty in diameter. Many conjectures have been made for the last twenty years as to what could have caused so singular a formation, but no one was ever curious enough till within the last few days to make any examination of the interior of these mounds. A few days ago one of the engineers of the North Pacific Railroad opened one of them and found remains of pottery, and a more thorough examination of others revealed other curious relics, evidently the work of human hands; in fact, in every mound that has been opened there is some curious relic of a long-forgotten race discovered. The theory now is that this prairie was the cemetery of the people who inhabited the country in ante-historic times. Specimens of the pottery have been sent to Professor Agassiz, and it is expected that he will make a visit to the place and make a thorough examination personally.

### A Meadville Lady Accidentally Shoots and Kills Herself.

A very sad accident occurred in Meadville last Thursday evening, resulting in the death of Miss Jennie Magarch, an estimable young lady of twenty years, who had been engaged in teaching school for several years. The facts in the case are these: Miss M. and her sister had been shooting at a mark with a small rifle, owned by a brother. After shooting several times, Miss Jennie saw an apple on a tree which she said she believed she could hit from the upper window of the house. When she went up stairs, her sister sat down to play on the piano, but heard the report of the rifle two or three times, but not hearing Jennie move, went up stairs and found her lying on the floor, having been shot through the head, from the effects of which she died at seven o'clock the same evening. She must have been leaning on the gun, or was in the act of turning it with one hand, when it was discharged.

### Railroad Station Indicator.

Mr. Charles M. Bowman, editor of the Lebanon, Pa., *Valley Standard*, has received letters patent for an improvement on station indicators for railway cars. The invention consists of a band or ribbon of suitable material, having the names of successive station upon it, stretched across the center of the dome of the car, or in other convenient places, and coiled on drums, which are connected by vertical shafts with gearing beneath the car, operated at proper periods by a driving wheel coming in contact with short sectional rails located at suitable points between the stations, so as to indicate the name of the place as the cars arrive. So great a convenience should not fail to be generally introduced.

If there is any people especially interested in the award of the Emperor William which is to fix the ownership of the Island of San Juan as between England and this country, they are the inhabitants of the disputed territory. That is, they are interested in having the award postponed to the remotest possible time. The island is said to be the best sheep-raising country on the Pacific coast, and many of the residents have accumulated fine fortunes at the business. But what has contributed most largely to their prosperity is the happy circumstance that on account of their bereavement of any government, paternal or otherwise, they pay no taxes whatever, whether excise duties on their productions or tariff on what they import for their own use. Hence these people have nothing to do but to raise whatever they can to the best advantage and sell it for the highest price that it will command; and such is their stupid perversity that they are most illogically happy and prosperous, and could afford to pay the German kaiser something handsome to reserve his decision for several years.

The Washington *Star* launches this story: Several days since a pointer dog of the female persuasion, belonging to a gentleman residing on C street, between Third and Fourth streets northwest, gave birth to a litter of pups. Now there is nothing strange or particularly noteworthy in such an event, but the circumstances connected with it are somewhat remarkable. Soon after the birth of the aforesaid pups a hen in the stable where they were lying conceived a violent and sudden affection for them. She took entire possession of the nest, driving out the natural mother, whom she would not allow to approach her offspring; hovered the pups with her wings as she would a brood of chickens, and, in short, showed by her actions that she regarded the young canines as her property. The real mother of the pups lingers in the vicinity of her offspring, gazing wistfully at them, but evidently overawed by the belligerent attitude of the hen, which flies at her in a great rage whenever she attempts to regain possession of her little ones; and whenever it is necessary that they should have nourishment from the maternal fount, the hen has to be removed for a time.

## WASHINGTON.

### Democrats Abandoning Greeley.

### Their Organizations Apply for Republican Documents.

### THE DEFECTION WIDESPREAD.

### Another Interesting Rebel Document.

### Mr. Greeley's Peace Negotiations in a Clearer Light.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1872.

The Republican Committee is having a very unexpected character of business thrown upon it, being no less than a demand on a large scale for a certain class of their documents from Democratic organizations in various parts of the country. The avowed object of those sending orders for the documents is to secure the defeat of Mr. Greeley. The publications which are chiefly called for are Greeley's anti-Democratic record and his denunciations of the South, Grant's record upon amnesty, Schurz's report upon the condition of the South, and some financial exhibits made by the Committee. Some of these Democratic clubs announce that they shall vote for Grant, others that they intend to stay away from the polls and induce as many Democrats as possible to do the same. Their purpose is not so much to elect Grant as to defeat Greeley by such a decided vote as will show clearly to the country that he was repudiated by the rank and file of the Democracy. This movement is wide-spread and on no mean scale, as is evidenced by orders of the kind indicated received within a few days past. One committee in New York city sent for twenty thousand documents, another from Chicago ordered ten thousand, and Judge Edmunds gave orders on Saturday to print forty thousand to meet demands of this kind coming in. Aside from the information received through those sending these orders, the Committee has very full information from all Northern and Western States that the defection of the Democracy is rapidly increasing in spite of all attempts of the leaders to stop it.

**Another Rebel Document.**

An elaborate defense made by C. C. Clay of his own and Prof. Holcombe's management of the Niagara Falls negotiations has been found among the Rebel archives, dated St. Catharines, Aug. 11, 1865, and marked as having been received by Rebel Secretary of State Benjamin, Sept. 12, '64. The defense was called out by an attack upon Clay and his confreres in the Richmond *Examiner* and Petersburg *Register*. After referring to the visit paid them at the Falls by Northern politicians, whose names are not given, Clay gives an account of George N. Sanders's agency, saying:

"He informed us that Mr. Greeley would visit us if we would be pleased to see him. Believing from his antecedents that he was a sincere friend of peace, even with separation if necessary, we authorized Mr. S. to say that we would be glad to receive him."

Mr. Clay then expresses great surprise that Mr. Greeley addressed them as accredited peace commissioners, and says among other things:

"We never sought or desired a safe conduct to Washington or an interview with Mr. Lincoln. We never proposed, suggested or intimated any terms of peace to any person that did not embrace the independence of the Confederate States."

The dispatch endeavors to impress on the rebel government that their apparent negotiation with Mr. Greeley had seriously weakened Mr. Lincoln, and upon this point says:

"If we can credit the assertions of both peace and war Democrats, uttered to us in person or through the presses of the United States, our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been promotive of our wishes. It has impressed all but fanatical abolitionists with the opinion that there can be no peace while Mr. Lincoln presides over the government of the United States."

Elsewhere, on the same point, Mr. Clay says;

"All the Democratic presses denounce Mr. Lincoln's manifesto in strong terms, and many Republican presses, among them the New York *Tribune*, admit it was a blunder. Mr. Greeley has been chagrined and incensed by it, as his articles clearly show. I am told by those who profess to have heard his private expression of opinion and feeling, that he curses all fools in high places, and regards himself as deceived and maltreated by the administration. From all I can see or hear I am satisfied that the correspondence has tended strongly toward consolidating the Democracy and dividing the Republicans, and encouraging the desire for peace."

The dispatch is lengthy and interesting, and will soon be published in full.

### Condition of the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The following is a synopsis of the report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture upon the condition of the cotton crop in October: The cotton prospect has undergone no serious changes since the September report. The condition is reduced from 91 in the first week of September to 82 in October. In October of last year the average was 76, which was a material reduction from that of the previous month. It will be seen that the condition is still placed higher than in last year's report for October, while the area, according to our judgment, was 13 per cent. greater. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 86; Florida, 75; Georgia, 88; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 72; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 90. The local disparity existing in the condition of cotton is perhaps more marked than usual. Of the two counties in Alabama producing the most largely, both together yielding one-ninth of the cotton in the State, Montgomery reports 100 and Dallas 50. In Georgia, Dawson, the first in amount of production, returns 100, while Sumter and Lee, both large producers, give only 66. In Mississippi, a few prominent counties report a high condition, Washington 66, Madison 66, Warren 65, and Hinds 60; White, Noxubee and Claiborne return 100.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all ports for the week | 93,093 |
| Same time last year | 82,869 |
| Total for year | 413,666 |
| Last year | 272,554 |
| Exports for week | 48,942 |
| Same time last year | 30,456 |
| Total for year | 140,398 |
| Last year | 101,407 |
| Stock at all United States ports | 220,155 |
| Last year | 184,142 |
| At interior towns | 30,498 |
| Last year | 38,311 |
| At Liverpool | 581,000 |
| Last year | 473,000 |
| American afloat for Great Britain | 35,000 |
| Last year | 43,000 |

## STRIKES THE GREELEY FLAG.

### A Democratic Paper in Indiana Repudiates the Coalition.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

ANDERSON, IND., October 17, 1872.

The Democratic *Standard*, of this city, heretofore an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley, in this morning's issue hauls down the Greeley ticket, and in a long and able article gives its reason why it can no longer support Greeley. It is a paper of considerable influence in the Democratic party.

## THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

### A Financial Crash Prevented—The Future Secure.

[From the New York Economist.]

The New York money market is easier, and the Bank of England, contrary to anticipation, has not further advanced the rate of interest beyond 6 per cent. But it is apparent that the danger is by no means over. Immense amounts of capital are still held on foreign account in England. There has been a great deal of overtrading in that country; Manchester stands on the brink of a precipice, and the high prices of commodities and the deficiency of the harvest, involving extra purchases from foreign countries to the amount of over $100,000,000, all point to a continued and increasing demand for money, which is likely to compel the Bank of England to again "put on the screws." The results of a still further advance in the Bank of England rates would be most disastrous to English and Continental trade, while as to New York, persons familiar with money matters can instinctly foretell the results of a renewed export of specie at this season. Taken altogether, the prospect of business in this and other countries are very far from being satisfactory, and in a very slight event might precipitate a crisis.

[From the Financial Chronicle.]

Thus far we have a fair prospect of monetary quietude for some time to come, and the healthy activity which this expectation has stimulated is likely to culminate in a remunerative though somewhat tardy autumn trade.

There are, however, a number of our leading financial men who take a less hopeful view of the monetary outlook. The popular opinion, however, does not seem to be much in sympathy with these prophesies of evil. Still, although perhaps the more formidable evils are now almost surmounted, against which these apprehensions are directed, it must be conceded that at one time—and that very recently—the peril was by general consent regarded as imminent.

Are there two Tiltons in the country? Or, if there is but one, has he one side for New England and another for Pennsylvania? That there is some strange mystery about the matter is abundantly shown from the tone of an article in the Boston *Post*, in which, speaking of a lecture on Greeley, delivered in that city a few days ago by an orator named Tilton, the editor gushes over "his felicity and force of illustration, his bursts of brilliant epigram, his stirring anathemas, his compact sentences crowded with meaning," with much more of the same sort, winding up by declaring that he held his audience "spell-bound." Can this be the same Tilton who, a few weeks ago, passed some time in this State making speeches for Greeley and helping to swell the majority of General Hartranft? And if so, since when has he experienced the extraordinary transformation and elevation of faculty and force which he must have undergone to produce the effect which our enthusiastic contemporary ascribes to him? There is certainly an enormous illusion, somewhere.

Some peculiar developments have been made in New York, which again brings the Colvocoresses tragedy before the public. One John Traynor, a deck hand on a canal boat plying between that city and Ithaca, suddenly left his work on Friday, in company with two private detectives from Connecticut. Investigation shows that his disappearance is connected in some way with the murder of Capt. Colvocoresses, at Bridgeport, last spring. The detectives, it seems, have traced to Traynor's possession a pistol which is claimed to have been the one that was found beside the captain's dead body. Traynor, who belongs to a very respectable family, denies any connection with the murder, and says that he received the pistol in question some nine months ago, and sold it shortly after to a man who is believed to be now living in Paterson, N. J., and he and the officers are now on the track of this person. The tragedy has hitherto remained a profound mystery, and even this slight suggestion that the authorities are at last on a trail which promises to clear it up, will be welcomed by the public.

There is now in course of construction in Washington city a sewer of nine feet interior diameter, through which a six-mule team can be easily driven. Seven hundred bricks and two barrels of cement are required for each foot of advance made.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

### Monthly Report of Production.

### Stock on Hand—Shipments During September—Effect of the "Shut Down" Policy—Development, &c.

The Titusville *Herald*, in its monthly petroleum report, says:

As in some districts many of the wells were shut down during the last five or ten days of the month of September, it is impossible to give a correct idea of the quantity of oil that would have been produced had not the shutting down movement been inaugurated. The total yield, as shown by the stocks held on the first days of September and October, and the shipments meantime, was in round numbers 496,000 barrels, or a daily average of over 16,500 barrels. This is a decrease of about 2,200 barrels from the report for August. The yield at Parker's Landing increased nearly 700 barrels per day, and the wells were worked up to October 1st, while in the Tidioute and Hickory districts the pumping of most of the wells was stopped after the 20th of September, and in some other of the districts work was suspended during the last days of the same month. Precisely what effect the shutting down of the wells will have, cannot of course be determined, nor can an intelligent or valuable estimate be made as to what extent the future product will be influenced, as the history of producing furnishes no parallel to the movement of September, and therefore no basis on which to form an estimate. However, it is expected that the Tidioute, Hickory and Parker's Landing wells will produce fully as much if not more than they did previous to the time that pumping of them was suspended, but in almost all the other districts it is believed that the wells will be more or less injured.

THE PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the production for September:

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Total shipments of crude for September, 1872, of bbls of 45 gallons | 510,108 |
| Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each | 23,725 |
| Total shipments of bbls of 43 gallons each | 533,833 |
| Stock on hand September 1st | 951,410 |
| Stock on hand October 1st | 914,423 |
| Deduct decrease on October 1st | 36,987 |
| Total production during September | 496,846 |
| Average per day in September, 1872, for 30 days | 16,561 |
| Average per day in September, 1871 | 17,048 |
| Daily decrease Sept., 1872, over Sept., 1871 | 487 |

The following shows the average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

| MONTHS | 1867. | 1868. bbls. | 1869. bbls. | 1870. bbls. | 1871. bbls. | 1872. bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | | 8,700 | 10,192 | 12,634 | 15,477 | 16,268 |
| February | | 9,200 | 9,967 | 11,917 | 14,391 | 17,012 |
| March | | 8,621 | 9,891 | 12,385 | 13,457 | 15,506 |
| April | | 8,537 | 11,067 | 12,974 | 13,308 | 16,308 |
| May | | 8,790 | 10,153 | 14,165 | 13,987 | 18,345 |
| June | | 10,102 | 11,334 | 14,817 | 14,806 | 17,749 |
| July | | 10,693 | 21,697 | 16,969 | 17,261 | 18,513 |
| August | | 11,981 | 12,157 | 17,777 | 18,161 | 18,816 |
| September | 9,700 | 11,033 | 12,645 | 19,489 | 17,048 | 16,561 |
| October | 9,600 | 10,133 | 13,071 | 20,158 | 16,068 | ...... |
| November | 9,800 | 10,275 | 13,317 | 18,012 | 16,651 | ...... |
| December | 10,400 | 9,737 | 13,844 | 15,214 | 16,703 | ...... |

THE STOCK.

There was a further decrease in the total stock held in the region amounting to 36,987 barrels, the total on the 1st inst. footing up 914,423 barrels, against 951,410 barrels held on the first of September. This decrease was mainly in stock held at the wells, it being reduced nearly thirty thousand barrels, and the stock in refiners' hands about fifteen thousand. There is an increase in stock as compared with the first of October of last year of 418,757 barrels.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

There was an increase of fourteen in the number of drilling wells, wholly in the Parker district, some of the upper districts showing a slight falling off. The increase was the result of the collapse of the movement to shut down drilling for six months, a few operators immediately resuming active operations. Owing to the suspension of production, there has been no development of new territory.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments in September show a falling off over the previous month of 73,892 barrels, the refined oil being included in the shipments. The following recapitulation is given:

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| To New York | 191,848 |
| To Cleveland | 100,962 |
| To Boston | 12,326 |
| To Philadelphia | 70,166 |
| To Pittsburgh | 83,072 |
| To other points | 51,734 |
| Total | 510,108 |

## GIGANTIC BANK ROBBERY.

### Over Half a Million in Bonds and Money Stolen—The Cashier and His Family Gagged.

The Saratoga County National Bank, of Waterford, N. Y., was robbed of $500,000 in stocks and bonds, and $9,500 in money, between the hours of one and four o'clock on Monday morning. The robbers were nine in number. It is not known how they secured entrance. The cashier, Mr. Van Havenberg, and his family, consisting of five persons besides himself, occupied apartments in the second story of the bank building. They all attended church on Sunday evening, and, it is believed, by mistake left one of the doors unlocked. It is supposed that some rascals discovered this oversight, and, taking advantage of it, secreted themselves in the building. At one o'clock Monday morning two men appeared at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Van Havenberg, and proceeded to gag them. The remainder of the family were served in the same manner. Mr. Van Havenberg was then taken into the bank counting room and compelled to open the vault doors. The burglars then took possession of all the valuables therein contained, and depositing them in a wagon, drove off. The bonds and stocks were mostly negotiable, and belonged to private parties, who must bear the loss. The $9,500 in cash taken belonged to the bank. No trace of the thieves nor of the disposition of the plunder has been obtained. It is reported, however, that the police of Hudson have arrested two men.

### The Grain Trade in the West.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We in the West have to deal with the cereal and meat crops, and only incidentally with the productions of the Southern States; and we have to observe first that the prices of grain are, on the average, 33 per cent. lower than they were last year—in consequence of the fact that the quantity raised has been much greater than the previous year. The great increase of shipments (equal to 39 per cent. upon the year 1871) has had the effect, also, to put up the rate of freights both by land and by water, so that the farmer sees his candle burning at both ends. He gets less per bushel for his grain, and he pays more per bushel for sending it to market. With five-sixths of the industry of the Northwest in this situation, the other sixth cannot be really prosperous.

Nevertheless the shipments of the three leading cereals are enormous in amount, averaging 350,000 bushels per day, fully thirty per cent. higher than the average of former years—so that the amount of money or property coming from the eastern and foreign markets ought to be about as great as before, minus the excess paid for freight this year over last. The English demand for our breadstuffs is likely to be larger than usual, since the crop of the British isles is damaged by excessive moisture. This is a material help to us, and is likely to go a long way toward tiding us over the present pinch.

The Philadelphia *North American*, referring to the arrival of Edmund Yates, Professor Tyndall, Froude, the historian, and other transatlantic celebrities, to lecture in our chief cities, remarks that "a large part of the credit of attracting these famous personages is due to the firm establishment of a permanent taste for lectures in Boston and Philadelphia. In New York there is a good patronage in this line, though not so much as the population and wealth of the city would lead one to expect. But New York alone could not afford to offer sufficient terms to tempt these lecturers, and the enterprise of the managers in Philadelphia and Boston has stepped in to make of these three cities the greatest lecture market in the word." This is stepping hard on the toes of the great metropolis; but there is a great deal of truth in the observation, nevertheless.

The daughter of a well-to-do Illinois farmer yielded her affection to the suit of an humble shoemaker, who appealed to the old folks to give their sanction to the match. They refused, of course. Last summer the maiden began to pine away, and by eating slate pencils and drinking vinegar made of herself a most interesting invalid. The solicitude of her family was aroused, and all the whims of the sick girl were readily complied with. She seemed to have a mania for new and elegant clothing of all kinds, and the old gentleman spent a goodly share of his hoard in gratifying her wishes. In fact, she laid up for herself a first-class wardrobe, and a few days ago disappeared from the paternal roof. A St. Louis justice of the peace united her to the Crispin of her choice, and there is mourning at the farm house in the Prairie State.

An Illinois young man, who has recently died, left a romantic story behind him, which is full of warning to designing women. The man was in love with a girl of the usual amount of beauty, when, for some unknown cause, a quarrel occurred and separation followed. In his spite he married somebody else. Some time after he discovered the quarrel was caused by the woman he married. She had redated an old love letter and sent it to the first lady, thus causing the quarrel which secured for herself a husband. When the grief-stricken man realized the state of affairs he smothered his wife to death with a pillow, deceived the jury that sat on her body, and died of a broken heart, leaving the written confession behind him. The girl he did not marry is some one else's wife and three persons' happy mother.

The Belgians have recently celebrated the forty-second anniversary of their independence. When the fall of Napoleon emancipated their country from the French yoke, it was tacked on to Holland by the allies, who were then engaged in parceling out Europe, as the exile of Elba had done before them. The new arrangement, however, did not work very well. The allies, at the same time that they had disposed of Belgium, had placed the Bourbons on the throne of France; and the Paris insurrections of July, 1830, which caused the Bourbons to disappear, were immediately followed by the Brussels insurrections of August, which led up to a Declaration of Independence on the twenty-second of September.

Babies are cheap in the oil country, according to a circumstance related by the Tidioute *Journal*. A woman came on foot from the village of Triumph to Fagundas, bearing in her arms a beautiful babe two weeks old. She stated that she was very poor, and would sell the child for money to whoever wished to buy it. A gentleman offered her ten dollars for it, which was accepted, the contracting parties going before a magistrate and having the bargain legally ratified. The unnatural mother then left, but returned in a few hours and asked to have the child restored to her, as another party had offered her twenty-five dollars for it. The purchaser refused.

The operation of the bear ring in Wall street cost them between one and two million dollars. The final blow was dealt by Secretary Boutwell with his seven millions. The wildest prophesies are now indulged in by those who have been tortured under the ring, and fabulous prices predicted by this gentry. The elections in Pennsylvania are accepted by them as a favorable omen. The possibility that the government may reissue $44,000,000 greenbacks, gives an enchanting coloring to the picture, and all Wall street throws up its hat, and cheers for General Grant and a new Republican administration.

In Chicago, according to the *Tribune*, it is not all lovely in a financial sense. We quote: "Very few persons, except candidates for office and their immediate friends in either party, can get up any spunk for torchlight processions or public meetings on a tight money market. With corn at 30 cents and oats at 20 or thereabouts, farmers poor, country merchants behindhand, city merchants applying for discounts which they cannot get at the customary rates or to the desired amount, it is no wonder that politics comes to be looked upon by business men as a nuisance."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

G. D. Kuester, Esq., has purchased the Lawrence *Journal*, and after the next issue will assume the entire management of the paper. He is a practical printer and experienced editor, and will make the *Journal* a first-class weekly, and an earnest and consistent advocate of Republican principles and measures. He has our best wishes for success.

The Democracy of Maryland, understanding the handwriting on the wall, are allowing their Greeley clubs to go to the bow-wows. Many of their members openly declare for Grant.

On the subject of colonizing voters in Pennsylvania, the Baltimore *American* says: "There is an irresistible logic in figures which cannot be put down by silly stories about 'colonizing' and 'repeating.' In the first place the vote of Pennsylvania was comparatively light. In many of the counties the aggregate vote is considerably less than was polled in the Presidential election of 1868, notwithstanding the large increase of the voting population since then. Including the newly enfranchised colored citizens, certainly five thousand names must have been added to the registry list in Allegheny county since 1868, but we find that Hartranft only received 284 more than Grant, while Buckalew received 1,819 more than Seymour. If there were any frauds in Allegheny county the figures show that they were on the Democratic side."

One by one the Greeley papers are submerged by the "tidal wave" of defeat, and haul down their colors or die from inanition. The Lafayette, Indiana, *Dispatch* is the last victim. It confesses the defeat of its party in November, and no longer keeps the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns. The present Greeleyite estimates, by which they propose to succeed, remind us of the boy who was hunting rats. On being asked how many he had caught, he replied, "When I get the one I am after and five more, I shall have six." So these arithmeticians find no difficulty in showing that when they get all the States they expect to, and enough more, they'll elect Greeley. Quite likely.

Having served out his time as a Moses, Andy Johnson has now assumed the role of David. In his Knoxville speech last week, he named some of his enemies, and said he would slay them with his sling. As his sling has floored Andy himself so often, he knows what potency there is in the weapon.

The Democrats of Maryland are seriously alarmed respecting the election of the Congressmen in at least two of the districts of their State. At present the delegation is entirely Democratic, and the Baltimore *Gazette* admits that its party can only keep it intact by active exertion. It says: "The Fifth and Sixth Congressional districts are in danger of being wrested from us, and they can only be saved by strenuous exertion. It is not too late, even now, to carry both of them for Ritchie and Merrick; but neither is secure without work, and that of the most vigorous kind—work such as Ritchie did; work such as Merrick did; work such as all the men of their party aided them in doing at the last election in in their respective districts. It is only by work—incessant work—from this time until the 5th of November, that they can count with any degree of confidence on being returned to Congress for another term."

Our advices from Florida are of the most cheering character. The State has been thoroughly canvassed, and the party better united, better organized and in better condition than it ever was before. The work is still going on, and the Republicans will develop a strength that will be astonishing to its enemies.

The town elections in Connecticut last week were lost sight of among the more important contests of other States, but the returns show decided Republican gains. The Hartford *Courant* says the gains in the two cities of Hartford and New Haven will more than offset any possible Republican disaffection in other parts of the State. If Connecticut were considered doubtful before, there is no longer any room for doubt that her electoral vote will be given to Grant and Wilson.

The *Tribune's* campaign of slander and vituperation will bear fruit after the election. Immediately after the Presidential contest five libel suits will be commenced against that journal by well known Wall street financiers who have been violently assailed and maligned through its columns by Mr. Greeley's young man. One of the prosecutors has engaged his counsel, drawn up the papers, and if he does not make the *Tribune* and Whitelaw Reid smart for their scurrilous abuse of him it will not be for lack of determination and energy in pushing his case. One of Mr. Clews's friends wrote a letter to the *Tribune* some days since, demanding a retraction of the charges against Mr. Clews, and that the letter be printed. No notice has been taken of it.

Political events in Missouri are beginning to look mighty interesting. At the present rate of proceeding, Missouri will before two weeks be admittedly a Republican State, and have a permanent place in the Grant column. The secret of all the trouble is that a large party of the Democracy there are determined completely and effectually to squelch Frank Blair and his Senatorial aspirations. That's exactly where the trouble lies, and while the Blairites and anti-Blairites are chawing each other like Kilkenny cats, all through the State the Republicans are doing good, honest work.

The States which have voted this year are represented in the present Congress by forty Republicans and thirty Democrats—a Republican majority of ten. These States have elected to the Forty-third Congress fifty-one Republicans and twenty-six Democrats—Republican majority twenty-five, a gain of fifteen. Our majority in the present House is thirty-three; in the next it will be over sixty.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is still feebly wailing over the "gigantic frauds in Pennsylvania." The *Enquirer* knows, as well as it knows anything, that the majority given for Hartranft was not obtained through fraud. The Democratic party put a Presidential ticket in the field which completely disgusted the rank and file, who refused to support the State ticket, as in doing so they would be assisting Greeley. The Republicans gained largely from this cause in all the interior counties, and no one pretends to shriek "fraud" in those localities.

The triangular fight on Congressman at large in Tennessee, between Andy Johnson, Gen. Cheatham and Horace Maynard, is becoming very exciting, and there is a chance that the Republican candidate may win. At a meeting in Springfield last Saturday speeches in favor of Cheatham were made by two ex-Confederate officers, Colonel J. F. House and General Quarles, which were bitter in the extreme. Gen. Quarles said as to the ex-Moses: "Go and dig up the bones of Zollicoffer, and give them to Andrew Johnson to insult. Go to old Sumter and dig open the grave of Gen. Trousdale, and present his honored remains to the military Governor to mock and laugh at. I have often thought when reading Johnson's words, 'treason must be made odious,' if he intended to heap odium upon the memory of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee. Do you indorse this? Will you assist him?" Another speaker compared Cheatham to Marshal Ney, of France, calling him the Marshal Ney of Tennessee. The transparencies borne in the procession bore mottoes rebel in sentiment, and a crowd of Andy Johnson's friends "went for" and demolished a large number of them. One of the main arguments used in the campaign against Johnson is, that "during the war he was a traitor to his State, and went over to the Yankees."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* met an old Butternut farmer from Kentucky, and asked him how things were going on in that State. The reply was as follows: "Well, sir, only middling. Times are hard and money is scarce, and politics and so on is a little gloomy. The way the Radicals carried everything up North a few days ago, sorter kinder froze us up. We had been told how the Greeley party would sweep everything, but it turns out that they got swept pretty bad. It has discouraged us mightily. We won't carry Kentucky so big now as we thought we would. Our people don't want to commit themselves to him unless they see a chance to elect him. So a heap of our people will stay away from the polls. Our people will say that they don't want to have the name of voting for such a severe old Northern man unless there is a hope of his election. They don't want to make the record on themselves. We are mighty in Kentucky on record, and pedigree, and all that sort of thing. We would like to have our acts and doings pass muster next generation as well as this."

The Chicago *Tribune*, said its contemporary, the *Times*, has been chiefly inspired during the present campaign with the benign spirit which the American people have euphemermized by the term "pure cussedness." The *Times* gets more than even by saying that the little band of soreheads led by the *Tribune*, who were going to divide the Republican party in the middle and "carry one-half and the best half" away with them, were inspired by the spirit of pure idiocy. And we guess the *Times* is about right, too.

The Democrats in Indiana are deeply mortified at the loss of the Legislature, and are now striving to create the impression that some sort of combination will be made with dissatisfied Republicans to defeat Morton's re-election to the United States Senate. They will not be successful. So far not a single member of either branch of the Legislature has been found who is not in favor of Morton's re-election. It is doubtful, indeed, whether there will be any opposition to him before the caucus.

Hartranft is elected, and the Democrats and soreheads begin to acknowledge that the vile charges so industriously manufactured against him were false. As a specimen of this, take the following paragraph from the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "There is no doubt that most of the charges which were brought against General Hartranft were unfounded. The release of Yerkes was not due to any secret compromise. When Governor Geary found that the leading Republican stump speakers were insinuating that he would not pardon Yerkes because he was afraid Yerkes would tell too much against him, he, too, was anxious for his release, but patiently waited until a properly signed petition was made for executive clemency before he granted it. Geary is unpopular now with many of the leading Republicans in this State because he did not come out and support Hartranft until the eleventh hour. The defection of Curtin is laughed at, and has been long ago discounted. There is every reason to believe, from what is freely said all over the State, that he cannot now be elected to any office. McClure, too, seems to be at a discount in the State at large. There was no doubt before the late State elections that Pennsylvania would go for Grant in November, and you can judge now what the feeling is as I can write about it."

Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, is in Washington. In a conversation with several prominent administration men outside the portals of the White House, he confidently gave the electoral vote of Missouri to Grant by twenty thousand. He does not think that the German Republican vote will be large enough to make any decided impression on the canvass, while he claims seventy-five per cent. of the large emigration to Missouri since the last Presidential election for the Republicans.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now divided into three classes. First, those who are so disgusted with the bargain at Baltimore that they will not go near the polls in November. This class includes a large percentage of the party. Second, those who take their crow with becoming humility, and will vote for the great and good Greeley; and third, and by no means an inconsiderable number, those who will vote for Grant. Gentlemen of standing say that Grant will carry some of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, including Fayette and Westmoreland.

Legrand Byington, of the Louisville Straight-out Committee, has opened an office in Chicago, for the purpose of more rapidly communicating with the O'Conor and Adams Democracy throughout the Northwest.

The unkindest cut of all: Lieman Trumbull, in all his late speeches in Illinois, ignores Greeley, and talks Trumbull for United States Senator.

Dispatches from Mississippi state that the news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has effectually cured the Greeley fever in that State. An O'Conor electoral ticket is to be put in the field at once.

Dan Voorhees, "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," who was chopped down by the Greeley hatchet on the 8th inst., has written a letter in regard to the coalition, in which he uses these words: "The only mistake our friends made was in supposing that the prejudices of the masses of the Democratic party, of thirty-five years standing, against Mr. Greeley, could be entirely overcome in a brief canvass of sixty days. It takes more time than this to work such a change in the minds of honest, slow-thinking people. I thought so when I tried to prevent the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and now I know it was right. I have entire respect for this element in our party, and in time it will harmonize with the cause in which we are engaged; but it takes more time than was given in this movement."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, a stanch Greeley organ, says: "Virginia ought not to be doubtful, but the truth must be faced, and we have no hesitation in expressing our fears. The truth is, a large number of Virginia Democrats will vote for Grant in preference to Greeley, and thousands of others will stay at home." Our advices from the Old Dominion satisfy us that the *Enquirer's* fears are well founded.

An official proclamation has recently been issued announcing that the new constitution lately submitted to the people of West Virginia has been adopted by a vote of 42,344 in favor of and 37,777 against the instrument. The separate proposition that none but white citizens entitled to vote could be elected or appointed to office was rejected, receiving only 28,333 votes.

*Apropos* of Greeley's loquacity in the present campaign, a contemporary publishes this anecdote of President John Adams: "Not long before the death of the elder Adams, he paid a visit to the old Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of inspecting a picture of Washington, then recently painted by Stuart. After gazing upon the portrait for some minutes in silence, he said: 'Ah, gentlemen, Washington was a wise man, a very wise man; he knew when to talk and when to be dumb; but that d—d fool,' tapping with a cane a marble bust of himself, 'never could keep his mouth shut!'"

In their vain scramble for crumbs of comfort, the Greeleyites have been congratulating themselves over the town elections of Connecticut. But they have been "fooled" again. According to the New Haven *Palladium*, official returns from the town clerks of one hundred and fifty-five towns show that the Republicans have carried sixty-nine, the Democrats forty-eight, and thirty-seven have elected mixed tickets, by far the larger portion having a majority of Republican officers. Corrected returns give nine towns, which were Democratic last year, as gained by the Republicans, viz.: Bethlehem, Cromwell, Ledyard, Madison, Newtown, North Haven, Sprague, Plymouth and Vernon. Five towns, which last year were Republican or mixed, are this year Democratic, viz.: Andover, Bethel, Danbury, Naugatuck and Wilton.

"More frauds out in Dakota!" Such will doubtless be the report in all the Greeley organs, in view of the fact that Brookings, Republican, was, on the 9th elected a delegate to Congress over both Armstrong, Democrat and Liberal, and Moody, bolting Republican. In the complete submergence of the Greeley forces in the October typhoon from the East, they have not yet waked up to the fact that they are also engulphed in Dakota. They will be sure to find it out, however, by next week, and then look out for the cry of "Fraud."

One of the most sarcastic utterances during the campaign is this of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Let Mr. Greeley quit talking about agriculture. We want him to come to Ohio and Indiana and enlighten some ignorant people upon politics. If Mr. Greeley could stump these two States diligently for the next three weeks the effect would be good." By all means let the philosopher go West. He did the Republican cause ever so much good by his speeches in this State and elsewhere. If he had made a few more speeches our majority would have reached fifty thousand.

The Baltimore *Gazette* predicted, a few days before the late Greeley torchlight procession in that city, that there would be three thousand colored people in its ranks. The "ridiculosity" of the promise was appreciated fully when close observers could discover but nineteen negroes in the line. Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte is credited with a good joke concerning the affair. A fellow Democrat remarked to him: "Governor, I don't think Greeley has drawn many colored people with him." "Sir," said the Governor, looking him quizzically in the face, "the Democratic party of Maryland sold themselves cheaper than any party I ever heard of; they sold themselves for fourteen negroes."

It is said that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is about to yield to solicitations pressed upon him from the different parts of the Eighth Congressional district to become a candidate for Congress. It is further said that the Hon. Philip Clayton, Radical nominee, is willing to retire for his benefit. We do not know on what the rumor is based.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: "We don't exactly like the idea of poking fun at mourners, but can't help referring to the sorry show made by the poor Liberal stool pigeons on the Democratic county ticket. Every one is buried under a larger majority than the straight Democrats who ran with them, and as the whole strength of the assistant Democrats was of course polled for them, the conclusion arrived at is, that the Democracy must have gone back on the soreheads."

A Michigander who had bet heavily on Greeley's election, was anxious to hear the result of the October elections, and hied him away from his rural home to Detroit, to hear the news. Disaster after disaster to the Greeley cause came reported by telegraph, and the gentleman took a drink or two between dispatches, to keep up his courage. Finally, he got sufficiently mellow to eat buttered watermelon, or to make a speech *a la* Gratz Brown. He addressed a big crowd at the hotel as follows: "I think I've had too much news, and maybe too much drinks, too. Fact is, gen'l'men, I'm beat. Yes, I'm flailed. Worse'n that, gen'l'men, I'm *scooped*. That's what's the matter, gen'l'men, I'm scooped! I not only eat 'crow,' but I bet my money and, gen'l'men, I've lost it. Now, gen'l'men, you may not know it, but fact is, this individual is done—right here. He ain't Greel'man much as he was. No more 'crow' for me, 'f you please. As I was saying. I'm badly scooped; but I'm going to save something. I started out to save my vote, and I'll do it. I'm going home to vote for Grant. See if I don't. I've fooled away my money, but I'll save my vote. Beg your pardon, gentlemen, but that's what I'll do. See if I don't."

The South Bend, Ind., *Tribune*, published at the home of Vice President Colfax, highly compliments that gentleman upon his course during the canvass. It says: "In his own city here there was some disappointment because he was not nominated at Philadelphia. Men who had always been strong adherents of the party looked upon it as a sight to one who had done more to build up and sustain Republican principles than any other man living, and it only needed a word from him to have caused the greatest political revolution here and throughout the State ever known. That word was not spoken; but, on the contrary, he announced his cheerful acquiescence and gratification in the choice of the ticket made at Philadelphia, and he has been restrained from taking his usual active part in a political campaign only by the well-known public opinion of the nation in its whole history, which has forbidden Presidents and Vice-Presidents, especially when not candidates, from mingling in the bitterness, asperities and attacks of an active Presidential canvass. But from the hour of his return home in June up to the present time, he has borne his testimony publicly and privately, without any reserve, in favor of the Republican cause and its nominees, State and National."

A new bond of sympathy between the Greeleyites and the Southern rebels—both have a lost cause.

A German who has been through Indiana and Ohio, spending two months in those States, says through the Washington *Chronicle*, that the cause of the German defection in Ohio was due solely to the Adair liquor law passed by a Republican Legislature. He says Schurz and Hassaurek carried over no Germans, and that the November election will show that the Germans are as heartily for Grant as they were in 1868; that they look upon Greeley as an enemy of their "social rights" and will not vote for him.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is still whistling among the tombstones. Hear it: "The Democrats and Liberals should at once commence to re-organize. 'All is not lost that is in danger.' In October we reduced the Republican majority in Ohio very handsomely. In every county there are scores of honest Republicans, who, though they voted for their candidates, intend to vote for Greeley, Brown, and Reform! And Grant will have 50,000 majority in the Buckeye State. Henry Clay preferred to be right rather than President, and after November, when Greeley resumes his seat in the *Tribune* chair editorial, he will doubtless say that he would rather write than be President.

The Franklin *Spectator*, the organ of the Democracy in Venango county, puts it thus, which seems to us just a little rough on the party of "reform:" "Some of our voters who are called Democrats were bought like cattle by the Radicals. There isn't the least doubt that so much per head was paid for thirty or forty Democratic voters in this city."

The German Greeley and Brown Club in the Eighth Assembly District of New York, having come to the conclusion that the Liberal Republican movement was a dead failure, have reorganized their club under the name of the German Grant and Wilson Club, and have received many new members since doing so.

The bloody chasm, though many people may not be aware of the fact, can lay claim to a strictly scriptural origin. A desire to shake hands across this chasm was first manifested by Horace Dives, who, being in torment, (to secure the Presidency,) lifted up his eyes and beheld the Southern Lazarus on the farther side. The chasm, however, which had been fixed between them, was too wide to permit of the desired shake, and Horace Dives was left to his own family broils.

The Lincoln (Neb.) *Statesman*, the central organ of Greeleyism in that State, thus philosophically accepts the situation: "We have met the enemy and we are his'n. Nebraska, Pennsylvania has gone back on us, but there is this consolation—we've got Injyany. Our 'ruseter' is sick. Too much 'crow' is not the cause—in fact, he hasn't crowed for lo! these many months. The last 'caws' he had anything to do with proved too much for him."

Defeated aspirants for Congressional places now felicitate themselves, on account of the fact that the small pox is raging fearfully in Washington.

Mr. Greeley's young man who runs the *Tribune* should be reminded of the old proverb, that he who calls all men rogues, convicts at least one—and that is himself.

The Greensburg *Argus*, Democratic, calls frantically on its party to fight on. "Prove to the enemy of the white man," says the *Argus*, "that the battle has just begun in earnest." We thought the Democracy had dropped the title of "the white man's party." "Our country and the glorious principles inherited from our forefathers must be preserved." All right, neighbor: with Grant for President the country will be prosperous and happy.

It is said Horace Greeley has been compelled to sell some of his *Tribune* stock in order to meet his campaign expenses. He will be poorer, wiser and less ambitious after the 5th of November.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says "Ohio may be counted for Greeley." It might be "counted" for Jeff. Davis if some of the *Enquirer's* friends had control of the counting.

At last we have discovered where the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania voted. The Doylestown *Democrat* helps us to this knowledge in the following paragraph: "We are not insensible to the help we received from our allies, the Liberal Republicans. They contributed largely to the election of our county ticket, and without their votes some of our candidates would have been defeated. In the future we expect to fight our political battles together where the victory will be of more significance than the one of last Tuesday." This is the only instance within our knowledge where the "Liberals" have received a good word from their allies, and we hasten to print it for the delectation of the distinguished gentlemen who compose that wing of the Democracy in Allegheny county. Of what greater significance, by the way, could a victory be than "the one of last Tuesday."

There will be a number of prominent railroad men in our Constitutional Convention. Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, is elected a delegate at large by the Democrats. In Chester county the Republicans elect William Darlington, Esq., who has for many years been one of the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in Montgomery county Jas. Boyd, Esq., an attorney of the Reading Road, is elected by the Democrats. J. Gillingham Fell, a Republican delegate, is a director in the North Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and other roads, and there are several other of the delegates elect who are interested in Railways. The enemies of corporations, in this convention, will find some long heads to contend against.

The Republicans of Lycoming county are to hold a grand ratification meeting at Williamsport this evening. Our Governor elect, John F. Hartranft, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Linn Bartholomew, Gen. Bingham and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Tiring of the cry of fraud, the Democracy are now whining about the inequality of parties in this State as to Congressional representation. The Williamsport *Standard* sounds the key-note, as follows: "That almost one-half of the people of the State should have only five Congressmen to represent them, while a little more than the half have twenty-two, is such an exhibition of unfairness as no man can justify. Democrats are entitled to equal representation in the Federal government, and no man who is fit to live within its bounds ought to deny them this."

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

### Harsh Treatment, Hard Work and Poor Pay.

Mr. J. H. McNairn, discusses, in the last number of the *Railroad Gazette*, the treatment of employees on many of our railroads, declaring that it is so harsh and unfeeling that something should be done for the present amelioration and future protection of the class. He states that the peculiarities of their work prevents these men from concerted action in any of the movements to secure better wages and reduction of the hours of labor. "Although it may not be possible in all cases to diminish the hours of labor, it is quite possible," Mr. McNairn thinks, "for railroad managers to have a good deal more care for the health and welfare of employees. It may be difficult to say beyond what point human endurance should not be taxed, for any reason less than the preservation of life and property; but an officer who continues a subordinate at a responsible duty until he is overcome by fatigue and necessarily unfit for duty, when he might have been relieved, certainly takes upon himself the responsibility for the results of such incompetency." Instances were cited where men were put to such strains that no person, however robust, could fail to break down. An engineman on a long line, taking out a freight train on Thursday morning, returned Friday evening, after thirty-six hours, continuous labor, and after four hours' sleep was called up to repeat the journey. Feeling that he was unable to go, he said so, but no excuse would be taken, and he again started out, returning on Sunday evening, having meantime had but three hours' rest. Frequent repetition of similar hardships broke the man down, and for weeks he was confined to his bed, his pay stopping when he quit work. Cases like this, Mr. McN. says, are of frequent occurrence, and in one instance at least resulted in a deplorable loss of life and property.

"A telegraph operator who was required to receive and execute instructions for the crossing of trains, after having been on continuous duty for days, notwithstanding repeated and urgent appeals for relief, became so exhausted as to be unable to receive a continuous message or write a line without dropping his pen and falling asleep. There were men at adjoining stations on either side who might have been sent to lighten the terrible pressure, but were not; and a shocking and utterly unnecessary slaughter of human life and an immense destruction of property were the finale."

Besides all this, many of the dangers to which trainmen are daily subjected might, at small cost to railway companies, be obviated. The lowness of bridges has caused the death or disabling of many good men. Another prolific source of death and disability is the defective coupling arrangement for freight cars, and the position of buffers so near the draw-heads, which often catch the arms and sometimes the bodies of unfortunate brakemen, crushing them out of all semblance of humanity. This latter matter is easily remediable, and railway managers should be compelled by law to furnish proved couplers for all cars, for whatever purpose used.

"Many railways have mutual benefit societies to which all employees can, and in some instances must, belong, which make weekly payments in cases of disability, or pay a fixed sum in case of death. This, however, is not sufficient, and an employee should feel that when compelled to go into a dangerous position the sacrifice he may have to make of duty will not be overlooked. There should on all railways be a fund established from which allowances could be made. This would seem to be the most appropriate disposition which could be made of the very considerable amounts which many companies levy on employees in fines for the infraction of rules, and which often disappear mysteriously without reaching the general account. Here many distressing cases are constantly arising in which men have been rendered incapable of supporting themselves, while in the performance of their duty, and have been most heartlessly turned adrift, too often to die."

Mr. McNairn states that the lives of a greater number of trainmen are yearly sacrificed in the ways above numerated than result from all the great railway, steamboat and mine disasters put together. These latter occurrences are telegraphed from one end of the land to the other, but railway employees drop quietly and unnoticed out of existence, a single paragraph, "killed by the buffers," being about all the notice they receive. Coroners' juries return verdicts of "accidental death," and there the matter ends. The subject is one which all railway corporations should take under consideration.

### An Open Road to Wealth.

Mr. William E. Sweet, "late of the Army of the Plains," has written a letter pamphlet, in which he shows how a person with a capital of $1,000 may make a fortune of $150,000, by following Mr. Greeley's advice to "Go west"—to Colorado, Texas or New Mexico—and engage in stock raising. The cost of getting say to New Mexico, he estimates at $126 50, and of living for one person the first year $250, including $50 as one-fourth cost of building an adobe house capable of comfortably accommodating four people. Of the $623 50 then remaining he proposes that one-half shall be devoted to the purchase of sheep, and that the remainder shall be invested in Mexican goats and Angora rams. These will increase, he says, at the rate of one hundred and fifty per cent., per annum; but estimating the increase at only one hundred per cent., the resulting flocks, together with the yearly clip of wool, at much less than current market rates, would be worth by the end of ten years a total of $224,178. Mr. Sweet then provides that at the end of five years one thousand dollars shall be taken from earnings already made, and be invested in cattle. This amount would purchase one hundred head, which by the end of the tenth year, it is shown with equal conclusiveness, would net the owner $9,310 at the prices obtainable at his door. If he would take the trouble to market his cattle himself, they would yield him nearly double this sum. The aggregate of the above sums, representing his entire receipts from sheep, Angora goats and cattle, will be found to be $233,488. From this Mr. Sweet deducts 30 per cent. as the cost of production, losses, &c., leaving $163,442 as the net profits of the investment of one thousand dollars.

The steam canal boat William Baxter, some account of which we recently published, on its return trip from New York to Buffalo made ninety-three miles the first day, an average of nearly four miles per hour.

### Our Inland Cities.

The voting at the last election is generally taken as giving an indication of the relative population of our inland cities, and, allowing six inhabitants to a vote, it may show the actual population of each. Here are the table of the votes in ten of these aspiring cities, and their population calculated on such a basis:

| | Vote. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Reading | 7,259 | 43,554 |
| Scranton | 5,375 | 32,250 |
| Harrisburg | 5,160 | 30,960 |
| Lancaster | 4,073 | 24,438 |
| Allentown | 3,348 | 20,088 |
| Williamsport | 3,124 | 18,744 |
| York | 2,628 | 15,768 |
| Easton | 2,447 | 14,682 |
| Pottsville | 2,400 | 14,400 |
| Norristown | 2,395 | 14,370 |

Reading, it will be seen, is in the lead; but each place shows a very rapid growth.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

The Ohio, the second of the four iron steamships being built by Messrs. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, for the American Steamship Company, is nearly finished, and will be launched about the 30th inst. These vessels, named after the central belt of States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are all the same in design, dimensions, material, &c. The Pennsylvania, the first one completed, was launched on the 15th of August last. The four steamers were all "laid out" at the same time, side by side, but work is pushed on one of them in particular, so as to have them made ready for sea at intervals. The Ohio appears to the visitor to be hewed out in one solid piece rather than put together plate by plate, for hardly a rivet or bolt head or the trace of a hammer stroke can be seen unless by close inspection.

The English newspapers are discussing the question, "have thunderstorms anything to do with the success or failure of the potato crops?" From the testimony received from correspondents, it appears that where thunder and lightning were most prevalent, there the crop is smallest; while, on the contrary, where storms were least known during the summer, there the potatoes yielded most abundantly. The best explanation of this apparent sympathy between the health of potatoes and electricity seems to be that the injury is done by the sudden excessive soakings caused by thunder showers. A French agriculturist has discovered that an application of exhausted tanners' bark to the land is most efficacious in producing a largely increased yield of potatoes.

A Cincinnati lunatic has concocted a new system of medicine, which he calls chemicocerebropathy, which, simplified, means feeding of the brain. In support of his new theory he has issued a pamphlet, from which we learn that "Chemicocerebropathy is based on the law of the proper supply of brain material, and other elements of the physical and mental organization of man, and in its scientific application reduces medicine to an exact scientific mode of cure." We are glad, indeed, to have this new theory so lucidly explained.

A Buenos Ayres paper gives a *resume* of the trade, etc., of the Argentine Republic. The conclusion is reached that if the same ratio of increase should continue for the next ten years, the revenue will be augmented five times; the population will be increased twofold; tonnage, ninefold; general imports, threefold; exports, fourfold; and immigration—that most important adjunct in the development of growth and prosperity—eightfold, or, in other words, may assume proportions second only to the United States on this continent.

Two New York gentlemen of sporting tendencies but moderate income managed to kill time by racing Croton bugs against one another. They trained a couple of these insects to run for a lump of sugar placed at the end of a long table. Lately they ran a match for money, calling one of the insects Harry Bassett, and the other Longfellow. The owner of the former managed to get hold of the latter just before the race, and made him crawl over a cake of beeswax. Of course that insect lost, but the matter was investigated, and the trickster has been ruled off the turf.

Diamonds, it seems, are to become as common as dirt. South Africa, Arizona, and other points have lately been brought into notice as diamond producing countries, and now Nova Scotia claims similar distinction. The Halifax *Chronicle* states that Mr. John Hanley found in a ditch on his farm, near River Philp, a diamond of oval shape, about three inches long and two inches wide—larger than the famous Koh-i-noor.

The latest industrial convention is that of the engine builders, which is to be held in Cincinnati on the 29th inst. The object of the convention is not stated, but we can imagine a variety of subjects relating to their business which deserve attention. The call for the convention is signed by prominent engine builders in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

A gentleman in Pottsville has received letters patent for a self-lubricating car wheel, axle and truck, which is said to be a vast improvement on the old style. It can be readily applied to all kinds of car wheels and trucks, and when properly adjusted will furnish the lubricating principle without renewal for six to nine months.

A meeting of the merchants, bankers, manufacturers and business men generally, of Philadelphia, to-day, to consider the expediency of petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $40,000,000 of interest bearing debt with the like amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCullough.

The strike of the Chicago bricklayers bids fair to end speedily in defeat. Large numbers of masons are flocking to the city from the country districts, and contractors are perfectly indifferent as to what becomes of the strikers. The work of building is being pushed forward rapidly, and they are in no danger of being left in the lurch with their contracts.

## THE MASTAI--FERRETTI.

### Death of a Brother of Pope Pius IX.

The London *Times* of September 21 says: "There is every reason to believe that the Pope has been seriously affected by the death of his brother, Count Joseph Mastai-Ferretti. His Holiness himself has left his eightieth year behind him, and although he springs from a long-lived family, he cannot be insensible to a warning that comes from so near. It must not be forgotten what deep anguish took possession of his soul when, in July, 1869, he lost another brother, the Count Gabriel-Ferretti. On that occasion the Pope gave a public exhibition of his sorrow by ascending on his knees the Scala Santa—that flight of stairs near the Lateran, which, the tradition says, was conveyed to Rome from Jerusalem, where it is said to have led to Pontius Pilate's judgment seat. The Mastai-Ferretti were a large family, not rich, and of a nobility of no very ancient date, but they were most of them, distinguished by personal bravery, high honor, and decided liberal principles. Though, in the earliest year of his Pontificate, Pius IX. was supposed to be bent on reconciling the Papacy with modern civilization, his brothers did not press very eagerly forward among the multitude by which he was applauded, either because they knew him too well to have faith in his Liberalism, or because they were too disinterested to incur even the suspicion of benefiting by the exaltation even of a popular Pontiff, and had made up their minds that their brother's reign, whatever other blame might be attached to it, should not be liable to the charge of nepotism. After the Pope's flight to Gaeta, and the reaction to which France lent her countenance and support, the intercourse between Pius IX. and his brothers came altogether to an end, and some of them even quitted the Pontifical dominions, only returning after the annexation of their native place, Sinigaglia, to the Kingdom of Italy. However strong in his conceit of himself the Holy Father may have been at all ages, and more sure than ever of his infallibility since the decision of the Vatican Council, it is by no means impossible that this calm and silent, but consistent, opposition of all the members of his family, of which he, perhaps, took no heed while they were all full of life, is now producing a depressing effect upon him, as they are dropping off one by one and give no sign. We are not told whether, in this instance, the Holy Father received timely information of the approaching end of his near relative, and sent him his apostolical benediction *in articulo mortis*, as he did in the case of his other brother. Count Gabriel. The late Count has, we believe, long lived in retirement in his family residence, in his quaint and picturesque, but decayed old native city—a place dead for eleven months in the year, and only galvanized into something like animation during the few weeks of its old-established and once-celebrated fair. Upon Sinigaglia being recalled to municipal freedom under the auspices of Victor Emanuel, the brothers Mastai-Ferretti filled for several years some unimportant offices in the city. Their own personal worth and their well known, if not outspoken hostility to priestly rule in general, and to their brother's policy in particular, strongly recommended them to the good opinion of their townspeople, and gave them an ascendancy which neither their fortune, at no time considerable, nor their aristocratic title, which, as we said, hardly amounted to any very high distinction, could have obtained for them. The Mastai claim descent from a comb-maker, who migrated from the Venetian Provinces in the sixteenth century, and settling in the Marches, accumulated a small fortune, by which one of his descendants was enabled to contract a matrimonial alliance with a lady of the wide-spread Ferretti family. In the case of the *Abate*, who became a Bishop, a Cardinal, and a Pope, as in that of his two brothers, the Count, who is now dead, and Count Gabriel who died before him, such social position as they respectively achieved, was almost entirely due to personal worth."

## PIGSTROCITIES.

### A Number of Figcullar Instances of Picturesque Development Among Pigs.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Something certainly has gone wrong among the pigs, for instead of being born with the usual number of legs, bodies and heads that pigs used to possess in old times, those that enter the world now-adays seem to be all more or less the result of the Darwinian theory of natural selection, and if the thing is allowed to keep on there is no telling what kind of an animal will in a few years lay claim to membership of the porcine family. That our fears are well founded is abundantly evidenced by the following pigstrocities—if we may be allowed to coin a word for the occasion—which we find chronicled in our rural exchanges. First we have "a sow belonging to Isaac Z. Reiner, of Upper Providence, Montgomery county," that "gave birth to a pig about two weeks ago which had a double head. The head had two snouts and three eyes, one eye in the center and one at each side of the head. The head has the appearance of parts of two heads having grown together." This pigculiar animal was born dead, which was unfortunate, for had it lived it would surely have "naturally selected" for a mate a very queer pigess born at about the same time in the same place, and of which an exchange says: "Besides the double-headed pig, Upper Providence has produced another curiosity in the shape of a pig having no eyes and no tail. It is now about two weeks old, and belongs to Mathias Rotter." Our contemporary makes the comment: "When fly time comes again, this tailless animal will wish it had been born dead."

But "a resident of Chester county" is the happy possessor of the oddest pig yet. This remarkable animal—who for some reason of his own not by us understood spells his name with capital letters—is known as a "Chester White Pig," and possesses no less than six legs. He is in excellent health, and his spirits seem to be uncommonly fine. According to the description of him which we have before us, "the arrangement is two front legs with four hind ones and four hams, all the parts being perfect, and thereby hangs but one tail." The multiplicity of hams, from a mercantile stand-point, is the best part of this creature, and his temerity in entering the world on so many feet leads us to believe that no pig can furnish a better rasher of bacon than can he. But where will this development end, and what will be the effect of its continuance upon anatomy books and that kind of thing? These are civil as well as serious questions, and we hope that some of our agricultural friends will send us to them civil and serious answers.

## SAGACITY OF A MARE.

### A Case for Darwin.

[Virginia City Montanian, September 19.]

A remarkable instance of the sagacity (is it not reason?) of a horse has come to our notice. Mr. John Fletcher, of Norwegian, owns an unbroken cayuse mare, which runs in a pasture adjoining his house. The mare, which is very wild, has a young colt at her side. A few nights since, after Mr. Fletcher had retired, he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house, and by pawing, neighing, and in every way possible trying to get his attention. This continuing for some time, he got up and went out and drove her away, and returned again to bed; but she immediately returned, and if possible increased her demonstrations; he again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her nose against him, although always before she had been very shy of allowing any one to come within reach of her, then ran on a few yards before him continuing her neighing; then as he did not follow her, she returned to him rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. He attempted to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he returned toward the house she returned and tried in every way to prevent him from doing so. He then remarked that her colt was not with her, a fact he had not noticed before, as it was quite dark. It occurred to him then to follow her, which he did. Soon as she saw he was doing so she ran off before him, stopping every few yards, turning around to see that he was still following, then again running on, keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "prospect hole." On coming up with her she again commenced rubbing against him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he soon discovered the colt. It appear it had slipped into it and was unable to get out, and the mare had taken this method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher went for some of his neighbors, and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy; and afterward, when the men had got out of the hole, she came up to Mr. F., and placing her nose on his shoulder gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances. Who will say the horse does not reason?

## A DENTAL OPERATION.

### Serving an Execution

The Paris *Figaro* says that an execution lately put into the house of a man about town, whose abode was poorly furnished, surprised him while he was at his toilet, and that the officer, seeing nothing more valuable than a set of gold-mounted false teeth on the mantel-piece, at once set them down in his inventory. The insolvent debtor protested that these teeth were sacred as part of his person, and suiting the action of the word he put them at once in his mouth. But the sheriff's officer, with many violent gesticulations, insisted that the teeth, having been once in his possession, it was a contempt of court to take them from him, and his threats forced the victim to pull them out and surrender them. A court of law will have to consider the novel question whether such supplemental matters to the make-up of a gentleman's appearance, when at hand for actual use, are seizable.

### Funny Reading.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Greeley).]

Since the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, we have time to take a careful survey of the situation, to see where our enemy was strong and we weak—to see where we have been outmaneuvered and how our shortcomings may be amended before the next encounter.

We now have the advantage of knowing the strength of our enemy, and we find that it is formidable. We know that all our efforts will be required to bring victory, but we feel confident that it is within our grasp if we use the material at hand. But we must bestir ourselves. It will not do to permit our equinimity to be ruffled by adversities. We hoped to have carried Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were beaten; but these failures should not dishearten us. Final victory does not follow the disaster which is succeeded by paralyzed energies. With patience, firmness and ceaseless efforts victory may be snatched in November from the October discomfiture.

### The Voice of the Shell.

When a shell is held to the ear, there is a peculiar vibratory noise, Philosophically investigated, the peculiar sound thus recognized is a phenomenon that very much perplexed learned gentlemen for a long while. The experiment is easily made by simply pressing a spiral shell, common in collections, over the cerebrum of either ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much like that of a far-off cataract. Now, what causes it? Every muscle in the body is always in a state of tension. Some are more on the stretch than others, particularly those of the fingers. It is conceded that the vibration of the fibers of those in the fingers being communicated to the shell, it propagates and intensifies it, as the hollow body of a violin does the vibration of its strings, and thus the acoustic nerve receives the sonorous impressions. Muscles of the leg below the knee are said to vibrate in the same way, and if conducted to the ear produce the same result.

By the confession of James Kenny, a noted thief now serving a term in the Tennessee penitentiary, the facts of the Schooler diamond robbery in New Orleans in 1871 have become known. It seems that the robbery was planned by the notorious "Billy" Forrester, and in order to carry it out successfully, the robbers hired men to set fire to steamboats lying at the levee, thus drawing away the attention of the police. The plot was carried out, the steamboats Thompson Dean, Magenta and four others burned, and the robbers got away with $100,000 worth of plunder, which was divided among them and disposed of in different parts of the country.

Henry Heinish, a German fifty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, has been missing from his home in Ray's Cove, Bedford county, Pa., since the 28th of August. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with, and any information to the contrary will be gladly received by his friends, through the postmaster at his former residence.

A new iron furnace has just been completed in Conshohocken, Pa., by J. B. Moorehead & Co., which is furnished with Ford's patent hot blast, an invention introduced in England about two years ago, and now tried for the first time in this country. It gives every promise of being one of the most successful establishments in the State.

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### WHICH I LOVE BEST.

I love the summer's luxury,
Its long, glad days of life and light;
The shade of the deep woods' greenery,
The passionate warmth of sunshine bright;
And I love to see pale winter throw
O'er earth her garb of purity;
Her glistening surplice of driven snow,
Her ice-crown, pure as the crystal sea;
Each I love more than can be expressed—
How can I tell which I love best?

Out in the midst of my garden grows,
With crimson petal and fragrant smell,
A deep and beautiful damask rose;
And O, I love that rose full well!
But there nestles beneath my garden wall
A lily, in secret loveliness;
Its fragrance great as its flower is small—
And I love my lily none the less.
I love them both in their beauty dressed;
But I could not tell you which I love best.

There are two maidens—one whose mirth,
Like the deep-toned tints of my damask rose,
O'er all the loneliness of earth
Her spell of joy and gladness throws;
The other, like the lily white,
Scatters her happiness all around,
And blesses with her clear, pure light
My poor heart trodden down to the ground;
To each is my motto, "True and fast."
Why must I specify which I love best?

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

### News from the Arctic Ocean and the Outstanding Polar Fleet.

Dr. Peterman, the eminent geographer of Gotha-Germany, has received intelligence from Hammerfest (Norway), bearing date August 24, of the successful progress of one of the outstanding Polar expeditions, commanded by Captain Altmann. This is the first tidings that has reached us of any of the Arctic fleet of explorers, and contains some interesting facts. Captain Altmann found that this year the coast of Spitzbergen has been remarkably free from ice a safe for navigation, which is highly encouraging for the results of the various ships now seeking to penetrate to high latitudes in the icy ocean. This officer also rediscovered and landed upon King Carl's Land, which had been sighted, but never before visited by any expedition. Captain Altmann found that it consisted of three large and many small islands, lying in the direction of the Polar stream that pours around Spitzbergen. The observations now taken differ materially from those heretofore published by the Swedes. It is not improbable that the drift-ice this year will be found in large quantities, but, it would seem, not in formidable proportions, and almost all the exploring vessels now in the high north are prepared to rough it among the worst seas of ice. Dr Petermann, in a circular dated Gotha, September 2 (present), takes this intelligence as confirmatory of the theory of the ice and current conditions on which the outstanding Austrian expedition and others have been projected

### A Newspaper Hoax.

The Kansas City, Mo., *Times* states that the body of a young lady, apparently twenty years old, was found floating in the Missouri river near that place on the 16th inst. A letter was found on her person, which the *Times* prints in full. The name given in the letter is Mary Jane Kyle; came to this country from Sheffield, England, nine weeks ago as nurse to an American lady; was turned adrift in Chicago with but a few dollars, and could find no employment; went further west and met similar experience; could not lead a life of shame because her dead mother would be watching her, etc., etc., and finally resolved on suicide. This reads suspiciously like that written by the young American girl who, turned adrift in Europe by the lady who had taken her abroad as governess, and finding herself without money or friends, ended her sublunary troubles by jumping off London bridge into the Thames. We guess the *Times* hoaxed its readers.

### A Remedy for Hay Fever.

It seems that the air of the island of Mackinaw is a sovereign remedy for the troublesome distemper known as hay fever, hay cold or rose cold. Patients resort there perfectly miserable, or expecting to be so, with the complaint, and are either cured or escape it altogether. It may be that other places are yet to be found, the air of which is equally effectual. The New York *Evening Post* publishes extracts from a private letter written from Mackinaw, giving many remarkable instances where cures were produced. A Chicago lady, who had the asthmatic form of the disease so severely that her husband feared she could not survive another day in the city, lost every symptom of the disorder after being one day on the island.

A French paper relates that at a village near Florenceville (Luxembourg), a gentleman walking along the side of a wood saw some bees swarming on a straggling branch of an oak tree. He went to a hive, and returned with a wood-cutter named Guiot, who climbed the tree, and sitting astride of the branch, cut off the extremity of it upon which the swarm hung. An unexpected result followed: instead of falling to the ground the swarm dispersed, and, rising like a whirlwind, settled on the head of the unlucky Guiot, who was still sitting on the branch forty-five feet from the ground. The bystanders shuddered. Surely, they thought, he will be seized with giddiness and tortured by a thousand stings, he must fail to the ground. But Guiot called up all his strength of mind and remained perfectly still until the swarm had formed two long wreaths hanging from his temples, and waving as he moved; then, half blinded by the insects, which also covered his face and body, he contrived to descend from his elevated position, taking the greatest care not to irritate this living mantle. When he arrived on terra firma a hive was placed on his shoulders, but three hours elapsed before the bees would take possession of their new home. When this happy change was effected the poor wood-cutter's wild delight testified to the intensity of the anxiety and discomfort he had endured.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is not pleased with the boastfulness of its contemporary, the *Inquirer*, in comparing the improvements of the Quaker City with those of Chicago. The new buildings in Philadelphia, the *Bulletin* says, have been for the most part small dwellings costing two to four thousand dollars each, while those of Chicago have been large and elegant structures of great architectural pretensions, which cost many thousands of dollars each, and which will be permanent attractions to the city. It says in conclusion: "Many of our readers will find these remarks unpleasant, but it is necessary sometime to speak the truth plainly, even if it should prove unpalatable, and the sooner the Philadelphians make up their minds that Philadelphia to the outside world is not a great city, the sooner they will be likely to take the proper steps for giving it the reputation to which upon many grounds it is entitled. Mere brag will certainly not advance us an inch beyond the provincial position which we now hold, and those who wish to see Philadelphia something more than a mere suburb of New York will do well to look the situation squarely in the face, and try to find out what is needed to improve it."

A Hannibal, Mo., paper states that a young lady in that city, whose career in life has been somewhat remarkable, has fallen heir to the handsome sum of $140,000 in England. It states that her father, an English gentleman of comfortable means, started with his wife and child for this country, to visit the gold regions of Pike's Peak. His wife died before the vessel reached New York, and the father was not long in following her. The daughter, a mere child, found refuge in the Home for the Friendless in New York city, and was afterward adopted by a family who removed with her to Hannibal. Through the British consulate at New York the girl was finally traced to her present home, and informed of her good luck.

Referring to the Nathan murder, the New York *World* says: "Evidently our detectives are on the wrong scent—if, indeed, they be following a scent at all—and as evidently they have overlooked plain facts—the large type of the game—in looking a irrelevant facts and small type." The *World* evidently refers to a theory, not to say belief extant, not much spoken of by the papers, but firmly fixed in the minds of not a few, yet not likely to be acted on, either by detectives or others. Will the *World* be more explicit about "the large type of the game?"

A congress of vine-growers has been held this autumn in the south of France, whose members, before separating, tried a most interesting experiment. This is a plan to counteract the destructive effects of frost—which, at certain critical periods, is fatal to their crops—by the creation of clouds of warm smoke, which shall hover over the ground. Iron vessels, containing a preparation principally of tar, having been disposed at intervals over the vineyards, were set fire to, and produced thick clouds, which hovered over the land and spread for miles around. An important point in the plan is its cheapness.

Two brothers named young, living near Kansas City, Mo., had a serious quarrel on the 10th inst., which ended in one of them shooting and instantly killing the other. The fratricide fled, and has not yet been arrested, although the people turned out *en masse* in pursuit. The cause of the quarrel was this: The sister of the two brothers was waited upon by a young man who was obnoxious to one of the brothers, but who, it is stated, was favored by the other brother and the father. This led to bitter quarrels, which finally ended as stated above.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* believes that the proper solution of the coal problem has been found in railroad connections with the mines. "To become a dealer in coal under a system of daily supply by rail will not require a capital, and the business, instead of being confined to a few large dealers, making combinations for exorbitant rates easy, will be open to all, and coal famines impossible." The building of five or six miles of new railroad will, he says, open communication with the Hocking Valley coal, which ranks with Briar Hill for iron manufacture, and can be transported and sold at low prices.

A pearl fishing expedition is fitting out at Melbourne, to test the pearl fisheries along the southwest coast of the Australian Continent. The expenses of a twelve months' expedition are set down at $5,000, and the expected net profits $22,000. The projectors of the enterprise depend mainly on the mother-of-pearl, which sells readily in the English market at from $425 to $1,125 per ton, but the pearls will represent a considerable item.

In view of the numerous and heavy bank robberies recently committed, an ex-detective suggests through the Philadelphia *Press* that each of the 1,788 banks in the country contribute $100 to a fund to be expended in bringing to justice the large gang of accomplished burglars now engaged in despoiling them.

A new process of distilling petroleum has been discovered by M. Tatro. From two to four per cent. of sulphuric acid is mixed with the crude oil, and then four to six per cent. of dry lime is added. It is claimed that a larger proportion of distillate is obtained. The process, whatever its advantages may be, will have the disadvantage of rapidly corroding the interior of the stills from the acid mixture.

A deposit of native glauber salt has been discovered in the Caucasus. The spot where it is found is a bowl-shaped depression, half a square mile in extent, sixty feet deep, destitute of vegetation, and surrounded on three sides by wave-shaped hills. The vein of pure glauber salt is five feet thick.

The mansion of Earl Russell, in London, was entered on the 2d inst., the wardrobes ransacked, the jewel cases broken open, and a large amount of valuable property stolen, amounting in all to about $4,000. The whole transaction did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour.

Small-pox, according to Dr. Carl Both, of Boston, is merely the escape of superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery of the body, and it is caused by want of salt. Pass the salt-cellar, please.

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

THE last State election that takes place before the Presidential election occurs in West Virginia to-day, where an election for three Congressmen will be held.

THE attention of Republicans is called to the fact that to-day is the last day on which extra assessments before the Presidential election can be made. It is a matter of importance to all whom it concerns.

THE President has appointed a commission, consisting of the Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, of this city, the Hon. JAMES WRIGHT, of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Hon. J. A. POWELL, of Olney, Illinois, to examine and report upon the condition of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. Senator GRAHAM left the city yesterday, with a view to entering upon the discharge of his duties. He will be absent about ten days.

WILL the *Tribune*, which professes to consider what it calls the recent "negro" triumph in South Carolina, to be the climax of political disaster, and which abuses President GRANT for not interfering to wrest the election from its natural and legitimate meaning, have the goodness to solve the curious puzzle why, if the blacks, by achieving a Republican victory, have wrought the "doom" of that State, as it declares they have done, they should have voted unanimously for the adoption of the Constitutional amendment which prohibits any increase of the State debt without the consent of two-thirds of its qualified voters? Does this look like political profligacy, or wise and economic foresight? If, as the *Tribune* charges, the colored voters of that State are almost without exception propertiless, does not this fact make their honest concern for the welfare of the property owning whites all the more striking and creditable? A little philosophic and conscientious study of this question might help that paper greatly.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is evidently becoming thoroughly alarmed lest the intelligent and honest Democrats of this State generally should pursue the course which a few days ago we ventured to intimate would be adopted by a good many of them—in either voting for O'CONOR, the Straight-out Democratic nominee, abstaining from voting altogether, or voting for GRANT direct. Hence it flourishes its truncheon over the heads of "the dissatisfied" in the most menacing manner conceivable; telling them that their convictions are of no consequence, their principles of no value, their consistency the merest folly, when contrasted with their obligation to support the candidate of the party; and still further insulting them by the declaration that any man who refuses to vote for HORACE GREELEY thereby virtually makes himself an ally of nepotism, despotism, corruption, bribery—in a word, of every political evil and shame under the sun. It remains to be seen whether this sort of talk—which sounds vastly like the cracking of a plantation whip—will not produce exactly the opposite effect from that which the *Post* desires. We think it will.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, one of the leaders of the Confederate armies, who joined the Republican party soon after the close of the war, but gave in his adhesion to the "Liberal" cause soon after GREELEY'S nomination at Cincinnati, has now, after having carefully watched the tendencies of the campaign, and given the coalition movement a candid consideration in all its bearings, withdrawn from the support of GREELEY and announced his intention of voting for President GRANT. Whatever hopes General LONGSTREET, in common with other sincere and earnest men, may at one time have entertained that the Cincinnati movement would expand into such proportions as to include the better portion of both parties in its support, the developments of the canvass have completely undeceived him; and, like an honest and reasonable man, he has the courage to state his conviction that the best interests of the country and the truest welfare of its people demand the continuance of the present Republican policy and administration. His action will have considerable weight among a quite numerous class.

THAT now seems assured which some time ago we said would probably hereafter be the chief matter of concern with the managers of the coalition in those States in which local elections are yet to be held—namely, the securing of the Legislatures and the return of their Congressional candiates, with the view of obstructing and hindering the policy of President GRANT during his next term as greatly as possible. Thus, in Illinois, the scheme evidently is to elect a sufficient number of TRUMBULL men to the Legislature to secure his return to the United States Senate; and in Wisconsin, to obtain possession of the General Assembly for the purpose of choosing a Democratic successor to Senator HOWE. This sort of strategy, from all that can be observed or learned of the present drift of the "Liberal" movement, is the principal object on which their efforts are at present centered, and their loud talk of GREELEY is kept up for the purpose of diverting attention from the real nature of their designs. It is to be hoped the Republican press of the November States will give careful and constant attention to this matter, that voters may everywhere be on their guard.

THERE is reason to believe that Mr. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is not free from the sin of ingratitude. During the contest which ended in his mortifying defeat, Mr. GREELEY came into Pennsylvania, and, by speeches and personal appeals, did what he could for him, thereby establishing his right to Mr. BUCKALEW'S exertions for him in return. But the fact that he does not come to the help of Mr. GREELEY subjects the late Democratic candidate to the suspicion of ingratitude, though if he chose to do so he might point to the result as proof that GREELEY'S efforts were without value. That few men were ever so disappointed as BUCKALEW there can be no doubt. There is much evidence on this subject. But he took his chances, as GREELEY is taking his, and he can't clear himself by alleging that GREELEY has no chance, even though everybody but the philosopher himself thinks so. He owes the debt, and the question is, does he intend to pay it? In partial mitigation of BUCKALEW'S apparent ingratitude, it is suggested he never was for GREELEY and is not now. This was charged on him during the canvass, and with good reason, for he never named GREELEY once. Certain it is, if BUCKALEW is for GREELEY, and desires Democrats to vote for him, he has yet to say so. That the philosopher has smelt the rat is evident from the fact that the *Tribune* has ceased to say a word about BUCKALEW—even to mourn over his defeat. Was there ever such a muddle before, or anything so ridiculous in its failure as this GREELEY juggle?

## MR. SUMNER PEDDLING HIS VAGARIES IN FRANCE.

It is reported that Senator SUMNER, who is at present in France, has suffered himself to be so far carried away by his rancour toward President GRANT, and his own sorely humiliated egotism at being compelled to witness all his pompous admonitions rejected and his predictions brought to naught, that he strongly advises the members of the ultra radical party in that country to demand that the executive branch of the government shall be composed of several members, upon the ground that the administration of President GRANT shows the dangers that arise from intrusting executive power exclusively into the hands of one man. This was CALHOUN'S great hobby, who wanted the Constitution changed so as to provide for the election of at least two Presidents, who should serve together and go out out of office together. Moreover, France itself has twice within less than a century instituted plural executives, the result of each experiment being a total failure. The Directory of 1795, composed of five members, broke down after a stormy and inharmonious existence of about four years, during which period the Directors were at constant loggerheads with each other; while the Consulate by which in 1799 the Directory was superseded, and of whose triumvirate BONAPARTE was chief, eventually led to the establishment of the Empire and of the very despotism about which Mr. SUMNER is so much concerned. The implacable moroseness of the learned Senator is causing him to grow as forgetful of the facts of history as of the requirements of polite behavior.

## WHO ARE THE UNFAITHFUL?

The New York *World* makes the call issued by Mr. RANDALL for a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee next Monday, the text for some unusually direct and vigorous observations, addressed to the committee itself. Unlike the *Tribune*, which, during the present campaign, has been so blinded by vanity and egotism as to be utterly unable to discern the meaning of the most palpable facts, the *World* squarely affirms its belief that the loss of Pennsylvania to BUCKALEW and GREELEY was owing to want of fidelity among Democrats themselves far more than to any other cause; and it calls upon the committee—"especially the members from the rural districts"—to insist on a thorough examination into this part of the subject, no matter what tender tissues may be cut, or who may be convicted of being the prime agent of the alleged betrayal. That the suspicions of the *World* point to the committee itself, and to prominent members of it, is as plain as daylight. It demands to know, not only the reason of the vast falling off of majorities in the heavy Democratic wards of Philadelphia, and how it came about that prominent and influential Democrats in those very wards openly electioneered against the candidates of their party; but also, and more particularly, the cause of "the foul and shameless betrayal of the most sacred secrets of the committee" itself. Taken in connection with the rebuke administered to the Chairman for having so long delayed the calling of the Committee, and with the significant fact that the *World* has no hope of a thorough investigation, except at the hands of "rural members," it is not very difficult to discover at what quarry its bitter shafts are aimed. Rightly or wrongly, that paper believes it knows who is the JUDAS of the Pennsylvania betrayal, and is bent on unmasking him and bringing him to grief. It is none of our funeral, to be sure, and yet we trust the mystery may be fully ferreted out, partly for the satisfaction of the *World*, partly for the reason that it will show the utter absurdity of the charges of Republican fraud, and partly, too, because the sincere and straightforward Democratic masses of the State have the right to know how their steadfast principles and convictions may be ignored and mocked by the very men whom they have been in the habit of regarding as honored and trusted leaders. And, if we might be permitted to make a suggestion to the "rural members," we would advise that the investigation should commence at the precise point where the cry of fraud has been loudest.

## A MORAL PHENOMENON.

Of the many facts which illustrate and expose the sheer hypocrisy and inane pretension of the Liberals as reformers, no one more clearly or strikingly answers the purpose than their strange reliance upon misrepresentation and calumny. Falsehood, no doubt, always has been employed as an electioneering agency, but any application of the base instrument so general, systematic and elaborate as its recent use by the Liberals, was never before seen in the United States. Justice to the old American parties requires the admission that, in their warfare upon each other, lies were merely incidental or occasional instrumentalities. Partisans, familiar with the weapon from the constant use of it in common life, applied it for the injury of one candidate or for the defense of another, just as they applied their ordinary habits of speech. Parodying a famous line, one may say of them that they "talked in falsehoods, for the falsehoods came." When refuted, or if the real character of the statement was obvious on its face, no man who wished to be regarded as veracious, however violent a partisan he might be, condescended to repeat a proved or manifest lie. For the Liberals was reserved the infamy of laying aside all old-fashioned scruples on the subject, and of having inaugurated the "new morality" as a method of gaining a political triumph. And in this respect it must be conceded that their proceedings have been beautifully consistent. Having constituted their party by combining elements utterly incongruous, and even antagonistic, and having thus declared their contempt for truth, sincerity and the opinions of mankind, it seemed natural and even proper that they should disregard the respectable prejudices which require even an honorable politician to make his words agree with fact, while they forbid him, even in the heat of passion, to forget that some respect is due to the established reputation of an opponent. Mere disparagement and attempts, by argument or satire, to lessen the fame or to detract from the services of eminent statesmen and patriots, always have been and always will be common. Efforts of the kind are not illegitimate in party warfare. But to insult the common sense of the American people by telling them, in terms more or less direct, that General GRANT'S military reputation was the mere result of accident, and that in honoring him they had blindly paid homage to a pretender little above an idiot; to produce a long array of acts of perfectly innocent meaning as evidence that this same idiot was guilty of usurpation, and then by gross calumnies seek to render him odious and contemptible—these are labors which, duly chronicled in the annals of American parties, must always secure to the Liberals a certain pre-eminence which no adjective is needed to characterize. If the President alone were the object of such groundless misrepresentations and invectives, one might suspect the presence in him of some irritating peculiarity which served to account for the malignant rancor of his enemies. But any suspicion of the sort vanishes at once, in view of the fact that no supporter of GRANT escapes similar treatment. Men eminent for integrity, as well as for patriotic services, are denounced by the very chiefs of the Liberal party as rogues who do not pick pockets, simply because circumstances have placed them above the temptation to commit petty larceny. That they have committed grand larceny the Liberals are able to prove to their own entire satisfaction, and there can hardly be any doubt that they suppose the smaller offense to be very common among the rank and file of the Republican party.

The grand peculiarities of the phenomenon are the comparative respectability in other respects of many of the men and organs who keep up this battery of falsehood, and the unflagging appetite with which each of them,

"As hog to hog in huts of Westphaly,"

swallows, digests and transmits each fresh invention or allegation designed for the injury of the party they are seeking to destroy.

## FRENCH REPROACHES AND AMERICAN GRATITUDE.

The principal newspaper organs of our French fellow-citizens have not yet ceased to denounce alleged American indifference to the defeats of France and alleged American sympathy with the triumphs of Germany in the great war. At the time, they made no allowance whatever for the natural impression upon disinterested spectators produced by wanton and unpardonable aggression, and they seemed to think that the claims of France upon American gratitude were such as ought to outweigh and neutralize all other considerations. And this they often, with exceeding politeness, declared would certainly have been the case but for the attracting influence of the German vote. A majority of the American people being Republicans, and feeling the need of the political support of the German-Americans, of set purpose withdrew their sympathies from the French, toward whom they naturally tended to flow, and constrained them into German channels. But according to these Gallic organs, the climax of Yankee baseness and ingratitude was reached when, at the close of the war, President GRANT, in a formal message to Congress, referred to the points of resemblance between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the New German Empire, and thus rendered "unworthy and gratuitous homage to the remorseless King of the Vandal hordes" who had conquered France.

Such complaints and reproaches are natural perhaps, and we do not refer to them in mockery or contempt. It is, however, remarkable that these same French organs seem utterly to forget that during the American civil war they had no good word to say in favor of the friends of the Union, and did a good deal to misrepresent and injure them on the continent of Europe. They also forget that, even in France, with the exception of three or four distinguished men, the entire nation, so far as it knew anything about the conflict going on in this country, sympathized with the Confederates. On the other hand, almost the entire German people were on the side of the North, while German capitalists contributed not a little to effect the triumph of the Union.

With reference of the claim of France to American gratitude on account of the services of LAFAYETTE and the aid of the French government in the war of 1776, it is not remarkable that Frenchmen magnify the claim since so few Americans are aware of its real character. The simple truth is that the single motive which prompted France to help our rebel fathers was the desire to take revenge upon England for a defeat and a treaty almost as mortifying to French pride as the defeat and treaty which now call for vengeance upon Germany. Even LAFAYETTE, according to M. THIERS'S history, did not embark for America until the report had reached Europe, that the American revolt had been subdued. In his own *Memoirs* LAFAYETTE says expressly that "his reason for crossing the Atlantic was the belief that if England lost her colonies her commerce would be destroyed and her power greatly diminished; whereas, if she succeeded in reducing them to obedience, France would be deprived forever of the Antilles and her possessions in Asia and Africa, and that she would cease to exist as a maritime power of the first rank." The fact is, that, as MACAULAY said of WILLIAM PENN, LAFAYETTE long ago became "a mythical sort of personage" to most Americans, concerning whom they do not care to know the exact truth, and the French know so little about their own history that their exaggeration of their own claims in this matter is simply characteristic.

It is proposed to organize a produce exchange in New Orleans. The trade of that city in western produce now amounts to $30,000,000 a year, and is rapidly increasing.

## HOW THEY MANAGE ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA.

Liberal organs and speakers are slowly beginning to perceive that nothing is gained by the allegation of frauds in connection with the Pennsylvania election. Sensible people do not believe the charge, as within the State the conviction is almost universal that there was never an election more fairly and honestly conducted than that of the 8th instant. In the late Georgia election, however, honest Liberals who candidly look at facts, can hardly help finding much food for reflection. Concerning the manner in which the election was managed in that State, full details are now at hand, and they are certainly very instructive, as they illustrate the spirit of the Liberal party in the South, and especially its respect for the voice of the majority. In reading the reports of abuses tolerated, in the way of quietly rejecting and throwing out legal votes, such offenses seem insignificant and almost pardonable in view of grosser invasions of individual rights. In Bibb county, in which Macon is situated, by the advice of their leading men the Republicans went unarmed to the polls. While they were, in perfect order, engaged in voting, the Liberals—call them Ku-Klux, or what you please—began to fire upon them, and four Republicans were shot dead on the spot, while more than twenty were dangerously wounded. Of course, being without weapons, the Republicans fled from the place, and wholly failed to vote. Hence it happened that Bibb county, in which two years ago 2,768 Republican votes were cast, exhibited only 138 Republican votes at the last election. In the city of Savannah, the street along the Ogeechee, by which from 1,200 to 1,500 legal voters, most of them negroes, would come into the town, was early in the morning occupied by armed pickets, who shot at the men from the country and drove them back. In the city itself all such arrangements were made as seemed necessary to make the Liberal triumph complete. The judges and inspectors of the election were all rebels formerly, and are all GREELEY men now. Superintendence over the whole affair was exercised by the Sheriff, a noted Confederate leader, who employed in aiding him to maintain order a band of the lowest and most dangerous characters of the town, some of them taken from the jail for the temporary service. These assistants surrounded the voting places and drove back the Republicans, especially the negroes who were so presumptuous and ill-advised as to manifest a wish to vote. Hundreds of legal voters were thus kept away from the polls by the Sheriff's assistants. In some places the lately organized militia, exclusively ex-rebel soldiers, under the pretense of maintaining order, maintained complete military control over the election to the extent of allowing no negro to vote. In Burke county so many acts of violence were perpetrated by the Ku-Klux during the two weeks before the election, that such terror prevailed among the blacks as to prevent nearly all of them from attempting to vote. But the narrative becomes monotonous, and we have told enough to serve as a specimen of the manner in which the election was conducted in Georgia. Comment is unnecessary.

### Chinese Politics.

A seemingly well-informed writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives some interesting details of the present condition of politics in China. The emperor is yet a minor in years, and the State is governed by a regency, of which Prince Kung is the head. The empress-mother is described as an able, energetic and ambitious woman, who is also of the regency. The present issue at court is between Prince Kung and the empress-mother. The former and his party wishes the young emperor to be proclaimed of age on the occasion of his approaching marriage, and that he should then assume the government in person. It is said the boy emperor is disposed to cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers, and Prince Kung supports the claim of the foreign diplomatists to be allowed direct and personal communication with the sovereign. It is suggested that the regent is anxious to rid himself of the responsibility of the regency, particularly in view of the hostility of the party of the empress, who proposes to keep the emperor a minor two years longer, during which time he must remain under maternal tutelage. She is represented as extremely anxious lest she should lose her power and influence the moment she gave up the reins of government. She has been able to defeat any action by the regency on the question of admitting foreign ambassadors to the emperor's presence, by having it posponed for a decision by the emperor when he is admitted of age. This question, which divides the Chinese government at this time is one which in past time has agitated various European courts. The mother of Louis XIV. undertook to continue her authority over the boy king, as did Catharine de Medicis over her three sons, who, successively, were kings of France. But the emperor of China is not likely to prove a Louis XIV.; he is represented to be a mere child as far as mental development and worldy knowledge is concerned; he is fond of fine clothes and theatrical pageantry, in which matters he is gratified by his mother.

The same correspondent describes the progress made in military matters by the Chinese. A large intrenched camp between Tientsin and Taku is to be provided with six huge Krupp guns which have been received from Europe. A new fort is building at the mouth of the river south of Taku, and a gunboat is stationed at the same point. The troops are employed making roads facilitating communication. The sailors of the navy are drilled in the use of the Remington rifle. Altogether, such preparations for defense have been made that the capture of Pekin hereafter will be more difficult than it was when first attempted.

### Perpetual Motion.

The Petaluma, Cal., *Argus* says: A few days ago we announced that a gentleman of this city claimed to have discovered the true theory of perpetual motion, and one that bears the practical test of application. To-day we were shown the drawing of the machine, with which the inventor claims he can drive the entire machinery of the world, and qualifies this assertion only this way: That there is a possibility (not a probability) of there being something that he has overlooked in the details that can only be discovered and remedied by putting his invention to a practical test, and we admit, from his explanation of the forces brought into play, and the result produced by the application of such forces, that he has discovered what seems to be the true principle of perpetual motion, and the great problem that has occupied the time, spent the fortune and crazed the brains of learned men through all ages has at last been solved.

If this invention be a success—and, on scientific principles, we do not see how it can be denied—it will revolutionize the world and do away with the steam engine altogether. Our overland train, ocean and inland steamers will be driven by this power, the cost of which will not amount to mills where it now costs thousands of dollars. For instance, the cost of power to run such a steamer as the Chrysopolis from San Francisco to Sacramento twelve months would not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars. The ignorant may scoff and the unthoughtful deride, but we do candidly admit that we think the invention has introduced the ideas and arranged the application of known forces that will accomplish all the inventor claims for his invention—namely, perpetual motion.

In conclusion we will say that the scientific minds and the thinking and reasoning portion of this country, are deeply interested in this discovery. To show that there are those who have all confidence in the success of this machine, we will simply add that a prominent citizen of this place has offered, for a one-twentieth interest in his invention, to pay all the expense and attend to all the legal business necessary to the perfecting and procuring of patents from the different governments. This, no doubt, would cost several thousand dollars; and well may be made the offer, for if the invention is what it looks to be, a success a one-twentieth interest would be worth millions of dollars

### Southern Newspaper Disputes.

Newspaper disputes in the South in former days were frequently conducted with excessive bitterness, and often supplemented by duels between the participants. Vicksburg was noted for the number of its duels between rival editors, and in several other Southern cities it became the custom to finish in the field difficulties arising from expressions of opinion in editoral columns. A writer in the Memphis *Appeal* gives an account of one of the bitterest controversies which ever took place in that city. It occurred long ago, and arose from a difference of opinion in regard to a matter of purely local interest. The discussion was carried on in the columns of two journals then published in that city, one edited by Mr. Bankhead and the other by Mr. Yancey. Both editors were away at the time, and each one had engaged a substitute to fill the editorial chair during his absence. The public became greatly interested in the controversy, which grew hotter and hotter with each succeeding day, and crowds daily gathered around the newspaper offices in the expectation of witnessing bloodshed in case the furious writers should happen to meet. The news of what was going on reached the absent editors, and they hurried home, each thinking his substitute was in danger of his life. They found popular excitement at fever heat, but were relieved from all anxiety in regard to consequences on discovering that, unknown to each other, they had engaged the same man to officiate editorially in their absence—an able and enterprising young lawyer who had been conducting both sides of the venomous controversy with a degree of vigor only equaled by his impartiality. It is needless to say that no duel grew out of that discussion.

### How Coffee was Discovered.

We read a quaint story concerning the discovery of this favorite beverage. Toward the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling in Abyssinia, and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Arden in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it cahuah, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered. How many thirsty Christians bless the memory of their Arabian benefacter during these sultry days, when thirst seems almost quenchless.

### Effect of Cold on Iron.

The effect of cold on iron, concerning which much diversity of opinion exists, is illustrated pretty forcibly by the experience of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, which is exposed to severe cold, and a great deal of it. At the recent half-yearly meeting of the company, in London, the president said that 2500 to 4000 rails on the line break every winter! But he found comfort in the fact that, in about 110 miles of steel track, only eight or ten rails have broken. It was feared when Bessemer rails were first introduced that their resistance to wear would be counterbalanced by unusual liability to break, and that they would be especially dangerous in severe climates, the impression being apparently that, having something of the hardness of cast-iron, they had also something of its brittleness. This experience of the Grand Trunk, however, indicates that they are especially fitted for such climates.

For the champion whisky consuming State of the Union, Louisiana can claim the prize. The New Orleans *Picayune* declares: "We know of four parishes in this State, with a population of about 42,000 of all ages, colors and sexes, in which 4,000 barrels of whisky are required to meet the yearly demand. It has been estimated, upon a fair basis of calculation, that the consumers in these four parishes pay half a million dollars yearly for liquor and strong drinks—about three times the amount of their State and parish taxes. The gross sales of the cotton and sugar crops of the State since the war, usually do not amount to over $30,000,000 yearly. The "drinks" of the people of the State, and the liquor bills, amount to more than $30,000,000 yearly."

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,
John M. Thompson,
William D. Forten,
Joseph A. Bonham,
Marcus A. Davis,
George Morrison Coates,
Henry Bumm,
Theodore M. Wilson,
John M. Broomall,
Francis Shroder,
Mark H. Richards,
Edward H. Green,
David K. Shoemaker,
Daniel R. Miller,
Leander M. Morton,
Theodore Strong,
John Passmore,
William J. Colegrove,
Jesse Merrill,
Henry Oriady,
Robert Bell,
Jasper M. Thomson,
Isaac Frazer,
George W. Andrews,
Henry Lloyd,
John J. Gillespie,
James Patterson,
John W. Wallace,
Charles C. Boyd.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

An exchange announces that "Harrisburg is going to have a Greeley and Brown ball." We hope it will not be of the kind so liberally distributed by that party among the Republican voters in Georgia, the other day.

"They will seek to coerce enough of it (the negro vote) into voting the Democratic ticket to give them a majority of the Southern electoral vote for next President."—*Horace Greeley*. The philosopher's prophetic soul hit the mark when he wrote that, as is evidenced by the late Georgia election.

The amendment to the Constitution of South Carolina, prohibiting any increase of the State debt, was ratified at the election last week, by an overwhelming majority. It provides that the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of the credit, to the people of the State at a general election; and, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of this State voting on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of this credit, none shall be created or made.

So boys! a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court House,
With its famous apple-tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"
—*Miles O'Reiley.*

An entire English household—man, wife, children and servants—has caught the foot and mouth disease by drinking the milk of a sick cow. The *mouth* disease has been very prevalent in this country. A distinguished candidate was troubled so with a breaking out at the mouth that it killed him (politically).

"And now we are in the open field!" exclaimed the New York *Tribune*, in commenting upon the Pennsylvania election. Said the chap who fell out of a third-story window: "I was at first confused, but the moment I struck the sidewalk I knew where I was."

Ohio cast in the October election 520,037 votes. The largest number ever cast before was in the presidential election of 1868, when the total vote was 518,828.

Many Republicans in this State have been recently wheeled into line—on hand-barrows. All the result of overconfidence in Buckalew leading men to make foolish wagers.

And now they are making fun of a poor insane Republican voter of Illinois, who travels on all fours and imagines himself a bull. But this is not as bad a case as that of the leading Liberal of them all, who recently traveled about, not on all fours, but who really was an ass.

The Harpers pay Tom. Nast $500 a week to caricature the Greeleyites. The latter would no doubt pay him $5,000 a week to quit it. They say his drawings are Nasty, but that comes, as a natural consequence, from the subjects he portrays.

The Dayaks of Borneo believe that "all whom they kill in this world shall attend them as slaves after death." This same belief seemed to prevail among the Greeley Confederates in Georgia on the day of the late election. They are bound to restore slavery in some shape.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has a kind word for Forney: "Republican papers ought not to be too hard upon John W. Forney. True, he sat on the fence during the State campaign in Pennsylvania, but perhaps that was because he thought it was a good place to see from. He has jumped down on the Grant side now, and is walking along like a good boy."

Democrats in the West are expressing a determination to "winter" their votes. They have got Dan. Voorhees's idea, that "no honorable-minded Democrat can yield a hearty support to a man who has spent a quarter of a century in opposing the principles and slandering the leaders of the Democratic party."

The Anderson, Indiana, *Standard* hauled down the Greeley and soft-shell crab flag the other day, and said in explanation: "The truth is the whole Greeley matter is a fraud. He has not the first elements of Democracy, and never would hold principles like them. It will cure Democrats forever from trying the policy game. Republicans succeeded by drawing such men as Butler, Logan and Morton from the Democrats. Democrats this year aped them, but the thing has failed. If we have principles we should never surrender them, let defeat come as often as it may."

The terms of twenty-four United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March next. Eight States have already chosen successors, resulting in six Republicans and two Democrats—no change politically. Indiana and Pennsylvania may be regarded as equally well settled, leaving elections yet to occur in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. The Republicans may lose in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina, and will gain one in Illinois by the defeat of Trumbull, the coalitionist—the other States remaining unchanged.

Ex-Senator Wade, who is now in Washington, expresses the opinion that Ohio will give over 30,000 majority for Grant and Wilson, while the German vote in the cities, which was alienated from local Republican candidates by their opposition to the Sunday and Adair liquor laws, will be cast almost solid for Grant and Wilson.

An old and well known Democrat writes to the Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier*, repudiating Greeleyism. He says: "We want our leading men to brush Greeley out of the way and leave us old Democrats free from the disgraceful alliance. Our party can do better alone and pure than it can with such uncertain allies as Greeley promised us. The Greeley men promised us that their strength should give us victory. The recent elections prove their promise a false one—they have not fulfilled the contract, and we are under no obligation to them. Let us wash our hands while we may."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* does not consider the "Republican" vote given for Democratic candidates in Ohio and Indiana the slightest index to that which will be given for Greeley in those States. Quite true; there wasn't enough such votes to form an index to anything, and Greeley will have still less.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Democratic Greeley organ, publishes the names of thirty negroes who voted fourteen times each in that State. That accounts for a good part of the majority given to Hendricks; but the *Sentinel* is unkind thus to "go back on" its friends.

The *Golden Age* dolefully appeals to the Democratic party to abandon its ancient name and adopt that of the "Liberal party." This is Dundreary's solution of a puzzling conundrum—"If the dog don't wag the tail the tail will wag the dog." The whole affair of the coalition between the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans seems to have been a piece of waggery from the start.

Gen. Longstreet has written a letter, announcing his renunciation of the Greeley coalition, and return to the Republican party. He says: "When I was inclined to embark in this move, I was under the impression that I was at liberty to do so as a Republican; but we have been drawn on, step by step, until we find ourselves not only out of the Republican party, but about to enter the Democratic ranks as recruits. The last is a step that I cannot take. I may, by lending countenance to the Liberal move, have compromised myself to such an extent as to forfeit the privilege of voting, but I do not think that I have gone so far as to give the Democratic party a just claim to my undivided vote and political assistance. I am not a Democrat, nor have I been a member of that party. On the contrary, I have been a Republican and have constantly so announced myself. Now, the events of the last six months clearly indicate to my mind, that there is more liberality in the Republican party than has been developed by the move that has been called the Liberal move. I cannot, therefore, find reason, in logic or in sentiment, for passing the line between the Democratic party and myself."

McClure (as Seyton): "The Liberals, my lord, are dead."

Forney (as Macbeth): "They should have died hereafter;
There would have been a time for such a word—
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. Out! out! brief candle!
'Tis but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more; it is a tale
Told by an idiot—full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

Therefore Forney supports Grant.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: A Republican meeting will be held at Neffsville on Saturday, November 2d, at which, among others announced to speak, is R. R. Tshudy, Esq., of Litiz, late *Chairman of the Democratic County Committee*. He is tired of crow diet, perhaps.

We learn that the vote cast for Gen. Allen in Erie county, as officially ascertained, was 7,526, instead of 7,310, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State. If this proves to be correct, it will make Gen. Allen's majority in the State over his opponent, Hartley, 36,996, instead of 36,780 as given in our official table of Saturday.

The Central Republican Club of Baltimore have passed resolutions congratulating General Hartranft on his election, and declaring that his long and faithful services in the late unhappy civil war in defense of the Union and American liberty entitle him to all the consideration that a grateful people can bestow.

### Spirit Faces.

A writer in the London, England, *Telegraph* has seen some of the "higher manifestations" of spiritualism, in the shape of spirit faces, which he describes dispassionately. The medium was a girl of sixteen, and not one of the professionals. A sort of cupboard had been fitted up, in one corner of a room, with two doors opening in the usual manner from the center, and an aperture of some eighteen inches square in the fixed portion at the top, at which the faces appear. A lamp on a table in the other corner of the room was so arranged as to shed a bright light on the opening, whilst it left the rest of the small apartment in subdued but still full light. In this cupboard the young girl took a seat, a rope was laid across her lap and the doors closed. The persons present then joined in singing several spiritualistic hymns, after which raps were heard from the cupboard, the doors were opened and the medium found tied to the chair, in a very uncomfortable and apparently secure manner. The knots were sealed, the doors again closed and more rapping done. After some delay a face rose gently to the aperture, rather far back, but presently came well to the front. It was slightly pale and the head was swathed in white drapery. The eyes were fixed, and altogether it looked ghostly. It remained for some time, disappeared and reappeared; and the lamp was turned full upon it, but the eyes never lost their fixed stare, and showed no symptom of winking. After several minutes it went altogether. The doors were opened, and the medium found still tied, with seals unbroken, and, to all appearance, in a deep sleep. She was "entranced," it was said. After being released and resting for a short time, the same performances were gone through, two other faces appearing. The writer is unable to decide whether he was really in direct contact for three hours with supernatural beings, or simply taken in by a very clever "medium."

THE National Insurance Convention, composed of the executive officers of the various States who are charged by law with the superintendence of all insurance corporations doing business within State limits, is now in session in New York. Thirty-two States have official relations with this convention. Among other important business to be transacted during the session is the perfecting of arrangements to begin the work of compiling the mortality tables of the United States by the joint commission created by the convention at its last session a year ago.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Photoglyptic" is the name of a discovery by a Mr. Woodbury, a chemist of London, which, it i supposed, will take the place of photography. The process is the same, except that gelatine is used upon the plate which takes the picture.

The Chicago shoemakers are on a strike. Not only do they kick against low pay, but they propose to strike for better pay. They say that their employers have no soles, that they are awl united for their rights, and will welt anybody who tries to make them peg out in their resolutions.

It is said that there is only one real Chinese woman in the United States, and she is the wife of a San Francisco merchant. The olive-eyed females so common among the Mongolians of the Pacific slope are all of Tartar extraction.

A Cincinnati colonization firm has purchased a large tract of land in Northern Louisiana at three dollars an acre, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons will shortly leave Cincinnati to work the land.

Germany claims that she will soon be independent of America as regards petroleum. The crude material has been recently discovered in Galicia in great abundance, and extensive preparations are making to fit it for market. In one single village twenty refineries are in operation. As yet all the production has been from surface boring, but when the wells are sunk to the depths of those in this country the production, it is estimated, will be sufficient for the supply of a large part of Europe.

The south side of the Arkansas river is reported to be lined for one hundred and fifty miles with vast herds of elk, buffalo, wild horses and deer.

The postal railway service has been increased during the last year 10,000 miles.

The Chicago postoffice now ranks second upon the books of the department at Washington in regard to business transacted. By this is meant the business which shows a revenue—but it is stated that more work is done at the Chicago office at times than at any other postoffice on this continent.

Boston proposes to become a second Venice. This she will do by extending several more bridges over the waters which divide her from her suburbs, and by draining, reclaiming and filling in the marshes which border the Charles river.

A man went to Oregon fourteen years ago, and followed the profession of a beggar. It was a good one. He now holds mortgages on the farms of several of his benefactors.

The United Kingdom savings' banks report, just published, is almost startling. In England alone the deposits amounted at the end of the year to the enormous sum of $155,000,000, which shows an average of more than seven dollars per head for the entire population. In the whole United Kingdom the amount of such deposits exceeds $285,000,000, not counting the sums deposited with the numerous friendly societies and similar associations.

Some capitalists are soon to make Rome much more attractive as a place of fashionable resort. A whole *quartier* is to be built in the grandest style, and two canals are to be cut to bring the salt waters of the Mediterranean to the city, so that there may be sea-baths.

Smokers who buy meerschaum pipes ready colored should be cautious in their purchases. From a recent report, published in Paris, it appears that the most noxious pigments are frequently employed to give the clay the cherished hue.

A great outrage was recently committed in the Astor Library of New York. One of the persons admitted to a seat within the alcoves, and to free access to all the books, has committed the triple crime of cutting out of a rare magazine an article, which he rewrote as his own, and then sold as original to the publishers of another magazine.

The *Atlantic* for November criticises at length, in its monthly editorial on art, the architecture of the New Chicago. The great use of iron in the first stories of large blocks, and the distressing manner in which galvanized iron cornices plunge into the sky are quite sharply rebuked.

The cholera has broken out with great virulence in different parts of India. Up to August 24 the deaths of two hundred and twenty-seven Europeans, all in the army, had been reported. The natives are also suffering terribly.

A Vermont genius has supplanted "Old Probabilities" by the invention of a waistcoat-pocket barometer, which renders its possessor the signal service of predicting the weather for the next twenty-four hours.

One of the results of the presende of women in the Michigan University is said to be the appearance and behavior of the classes now in attendance are better than ever before known.

The California papers are beginning to claim that that State will be soon the great wheat-producing State of the Union. They assert that, owing to the absence of rain during the summer and fall months, the wheat crop ripens perfectly, and can be so harvested as to be shipped to any part of the world without injury.

A newspaper, printed in English, will shortly be started at Rome, to be called the *Daily News*, and to be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin.

During the last year two hundred and twenty-six new streets have been opened in London, with an aggregate length of thirty-eight and a half miles. During the past ten years one hundred and fifty thousand houses have been built in London, and new streets opened involving a length of six hundred and thirty-five miles.

The Messrs. Winans have applied to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension of their patent for hulls of vessels constructed on the cigar plan, and evidence was given in support of their application that they had expended $1,000,000 in attempting to demonstrate the practical utility of their invention without receiving a cent in remunerotion.

Some very curious statements have appeared in the English press, tending to prove that the failure of the potato crop is invariably connected with the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is pointed out that the year proceeding the first outbreak of the disease in Ireland was, like the present year, quite exceptional as regards thunder-storms.

The experiment of the Reading Railroad Company in carrying coal to Eastern ports in steamers instead of sailing vessels, and returning in ballast instead of freight, is said to be a great success. The company are now about to add a number of vessels to their present fleet. The engines are to be built in their shops at Reading, and the boilers and hulls in the ship yards on tide water.

The drought in some sections of Central Illinois is so severe that some of the stock raisers and graziers have commenced selling off their herds of cattle, having been compelled to adopt this course from the scarcity of water.

The Bureau of Statistics has just completed the mercantile navy list of the United States. This is the fourth annual report, and contains an additional list of over twenty-nine hundred vessels. The work is of great value, and reflects much credit upon the Bureau.

An adventurous Frenchman, who could readily establish a claim to lodgings in a lunatic asylum, is about to embark for New York in a twenty-four foot yacht of novel model, wherein he expects to cross the Atlantic in fifteen days.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at St. Louis last week, passed a resolution favoring the abolishment of all Sunday trains, and a committee was appointed to confer with railroad officials throughout the country on the subject. A clause to be inserted in the act of incorporation providing for the expulsion of any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, was also adopted.

In a few months the once powerful Duchy of Brunswick, whose rulers have ever played a conspicuous part in the history of Germany, will go the way Nassau, Hesse, Holstein and other States have gone; it is to be swallowed up by the Prussian government.

An advertisement of a land sale in the island of Anglesey recently appeared in the London *Times*, which described the property as lying in the several parishes of "Llanbeulan, Llantrisaint, Llanddauseint, Llanfairmathafarneithafpentraeth, Llanddyfan, Amlwch, Llandyfrydog, and Llaneilian."

An "Upper School of Industry" has been established at Rouen, France, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the other bodies. The school will not only give that general education necessary for the management of any industrial work, but also the special instruction required in all the chief departments of national industry, such as spinning, weaving, dyeing, the chemical arts, machine making, &c. This is what we ought to have here.

Our English brethren seem to be doing far more than we to enable the working classes to better their condition. They are throwing open magnificent museums for them; are writing popular scientific works for them; are trying to educate, not only their children, but the men and the women themselves; and, best of all, are promoting co-operation by every means in their power.

Responses to the appeal for aid for the emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine are said to be coming in from all quarters. The French Relief Society has information that the migration from these provinces to America will exceed fifty thousand persons.

The Oregon Legislature has indefinitely postponed a proposition to establish female suffrage in that State.

Cotton is king again. At least the market reports indicate that it "commands" a great deal of money over the country.

The population of the United States is put at 40,500,000, a handsome increase since the census of 1870 was taken. If we are not a great people, we are a numerous people, and by 1880 we shall be ahead of every Christian nation, Russia alone excepted.

The London *Post* don't like America. That paper recently contained a long article warning off investors from taking shares in railways in the United States, asserting that it is only in a densely settled country that a costly highway, such as a railroad, can be remunerative to its proprietors, and pointing, as evidence of its statements, to Massachusetts, the lines of which pay the best dividends of any in the Union.

Now that the cool nights are coming on, country people are beginning to fix up their front gates. There was no use trying to keep them in repair as long as the evenings were favorable to outside courting. One of the wants of this age is a gate hinge that will bear the weight of a young couple without straining the gate hinge or the lovers.

Editorial life in California certainly has its amenities. At Petaluma, lately, a committee of five ladies was appointed to determine who was the handsomest man in the audience and award the prize. After a careful tour of inspection through the aisles a lovely editor was singled out by a majority of the committee.

It was "blasted" dark in Lynchburg, Virginia, one night last week. The laborers on the line of the railroad let off a blast in the vicinity of the gas works, a stone from which struck the gasometer, at a time when it was filled, and made a rent four by six feet, causing all the gas to escape, and leaving the city in darkness for the night.

The Synod of the Iowa Presbyterian Church, held lately at Dubuque, passed a resolution declaring the action of the State Legislature in abolishing capital punishment to have been hasty and unwise, and recommending general petitions for its restoration.

It is announced that the Ohio, the second of the projected new Philadelphia ocean steamship line, will be launched on the 30th inst.

The efforts made to cultivate the tea plant in California have entirely failed. Nearly all of the plants, it is stated, are dead.

And now comes another man who has discovered the means of perpetual motion. This time he lives in California, and it is claimed that his invention is going to revolutionize the world and do away with the steam engine.

## PERSONAL.

The Boston *Post* (Democratic) recently contained this paragraph concerning the President:

"We have said very little about General Grant of late, our politics dealing rather with principles than men—when treatment of the latter is not forced on us. We have been called upon by a highly respected friend, residing in Washington, and no politician, to say this of General Grant: General Grant has been the providence of many here; there are hundreds of widows and orphans in the government employ through his kind, humane heart. I don't suppose any other President has ever had so many warm personal friends among the poor as General Grant. He never thinks of asking about nationality, religion, or even politics, if the case is one worthy of the exercise of his humane power; and the unobtrusive modesty of the man is such that when he is thanked he looks down, and his honest face flushes as if he were receiving instead of conferring a favor."

Professor Tyndall is described as of medium height, and slight build; his face is long, shrewd and kindly. His manner of speaking is the rapid conversational style affected by Englishmen of culture. Two assistants were kept busy during each evening of his recent lectures in preparing the materials for his experiments, which were confined to the illustration of laws of light and heat, and are remarkable for the wonderfully brilliant, and yet simple methods, which have given him his world-wide reputation as the greatest living popularizer of scientific truth.

One of George MacDonald's audience, at his lecture on "Burns" the other night, says: "Often leaning on his desk as if it were a pulpit cushion, he read some of the serious poems much as one would read Watts's hymns, and frequent sermonizing marked the preacher. One seeing and not hearing the lecturer might easily imagine him a Methodist in the midst of an earnest exhortation."

The Geneva, New York, *Gazette* relates an interesting story of a young man named George Waters, who, it is stated, was assisted by the late William H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, to get his college honors at Hobart College a few years since. He went to California, made and lost two fortunes, and finally located a mining claim at Shelbourne, Nevada. When it was deeded to him he conveyed one hundred feet to each of his former benefactors, Seward and Pomeroy, in remembrance of their early kindness. The story goes that the lucky miner has sold his part of the mine for $400,000, while $40,000 has been placed to the credit of Messrs. Seward and Pomeroy.

Poor Miss Kellogg has offended Maretzek irrevocably by refusing to sing at the Sunday evening concerts at the Grand Opera House.

It is intimated that even if elected to the Constitutional Convention, Curtin will not take his seat, as "ill-health" will require him to make a voyage to a foreign clime. Cuba is spoken of as his intended place of refuge.

It is said that the Legislature of South Carolina will elect Elliott, a full-blooded negro, at present a member of the lower branch of Congress, United States Senator in place of Sawyer, a white Republican.

Sir Charles Dilke, who last year distinguished himself by a proposal to abolish the monarchy and start a republic, with a view to save the expense of maids of honor, has just turned up again. He got married last season, and subsided for a time into private life. He lately delivered a lecture at Glasgow, on "Class Legislation," but it did not draw very well. He says he has come to the conclusion that England really has a republic in substance, though not in name, and whether it would do the land any good to have a pure republic, he does not know.

James R. Spaulding, one of the founders and the first editor of the New York *World*, who died at Dover, New Hampshire, recently, was engaged, before the war, it is said, to a lady of Mobile, the authoress of "Beulah," but the breaking out of the rebellion protracted the marriage, and he afterward wedded a lady who subsequently became insane, and in that state survives him.

After various haps, good and bad, Miss Clara Hapgood Nash has become a Maine lawyer, by virtue of an edict of the Supreme Court of that State. She will work with might and main for her clients, however much the opponents of woman's rights may gnash their teeth. We hope ere long she may be able to declare a good profit from her practice.

Remarking on the rumor that some of the *Tribune* stockholders were anxious to get Horace Greeley out of the concern, a New York letter writer says he was never more firmly fixed in the good graces of his fellow stockholders than he is at this moment. If he is beaten in November, he will doubtless resume his temporarily vacated editorial chair, and continue the hard work he has been engaged in since early boyhood. Judging from what I have heard, says the correspondent, he will have no regrets if he shall be defeated, and he will be especially glad that the paper he controls has thrown off forever all party trammels.

Colonel William Schouler, of Massachusetts, is reported dying. He was at one time the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. This was, we believe, in 1854. Though he had made a high reputation as an editor in Boston, he did not thoroughly succeed in the West, and returned to Massachusetts, of which State he was Adjutant General during the war, and perhaps he is best known for his exceedingly valuable services in that position. He was a native of Scotland, and a genial and highly esteemed gentleman.

The New York *Evening Post* makes an appeal for benevolent contributions, through Rev. Charles F. Deems, of that city, to a family whose head bears the name of Washington, and is "a collateral descendant of the greatest of Americans." He is a native of Virginia, and—a Union man throughout it—impoverished by the war, and now dwelling in South Carolina, where many reverses have brought his family of wife and three children to bitter need.

Old Dr. Lyman Beecher, it transpires in some of the reminiscences given to the world at the silver wedding at the Plymouth Church, was greatly opposed to his son's accepting the offer of the patronage of that church. "In Indianapolis," said he, writing to the trustees, "Henry may some day make his mark; but in the vicinity of New York he will be entirely lost sight of, and eclipsed by hundreds of men." It is quite evident that the old Doctor did not overrate the abilities of his children.

A lady describes Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, as follows: He is about six feet high, broad shouldered and finely built, excessively neat, almost Miss Nancyish in his dress, and has a certain affectation of manner almost impossible to describe. I never saw a person so intrenched in himself as this man. He is walled in and picketed all about by Whitelaw Reid.

Renan is coming to this country early in January. His "Life of Christ" and other works of equal merit have made for him many friends on this side of the water, and he will doubtless meet with a cordial reception.

Edmund Winston Henry, the youngest and last of the sons of Patrick Henry, died recently at his late residence in the county of Charlotte, Virginia, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

"Laughing Bill, the champion laugher of the United States," is made famous by the New York *Sun*. His name is William Bennett, and he hails from Philadelphia, where he was born in 1827. He is a stout, thick-set man, with a jolly, round face, fair complexion, ruddy cheeks and blue eyes. He is five feet six inches in height, forty-two inches around the waist, and weighs two hundred pounds. It is as natural for Laughing Bill to laugh and be jolly as it is for some men to be solemn and melancholy. If his hair was white and his beard frosted, he would be the very personification of Santa Claus, as he is represented every Christmas to the admiring gaze of millions of children all over Christendom. Bill proposes to laugh against any man in the United States for from $100 to $500 a side; but he could make much more money by letting himself out to Greeley processions.

Among the attractions of the Georgia State Fair, now open at Atlanta, are female triplets under one year of age, born in Cherokee county, and poetically named Cordelia, Ophelia, and Aurelia.

The body of Gen. Loomis, who died recently in the Washington (D. C.) Insane Asylum, was buried in an hospital cemetery there, at the expense of the hospital. The Detroit *Free Press* regards it as shameful, saying that the citizens of Coldwater, Michigan, his former home, should have taken the matter in hand. It adds: "That place was the home of the General, and a hundred times during the long years of war did the town have cause to feel proud of 'the man who was born for war.' That city has his battery of guns, and it was there that most of his men were recruited. If Coldwater does not propose to send for the remains, Detroit will do so."

### Glass Cloth.

More than thirty years ago, M Bonnel, of Lille, France, discovered a method of weaving cloth out of spun glass threads, which was described as perfectly flexible, and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially the ornamentation of the walls of apartments. This fabric, the making of which seems to be at present a lost art, was described in the papers of 1837 as follows: This cloth of glass is extremely beautiful; and, from the manner in which it reflects the light, it surpasses in brilliancy everything that has ever been attempted with silk, even when combined with gold and silver. Some specimens of this new manufacture have been exhibited in the passage de L'opera in Paris; and the queen of the French was so much pleased with them that she ordered a golden medal to be sent to the inventor. The following passage is extracted from a French paper: "When we figure to ourselves an apartment decorated with cloth of glass and resplendent with lights, we must be convinced that it will equal in brilliancy all that is possible for the imagination to conceive; it will realize, in a word, the wonders of the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales. The lights flashing from the polished surface of the glass, to which any color or shade may be given, will make the room have the appearance of an apartment of pearls, mother-of-pearl, or diamonds, or composed of garnets, sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, etc.,—or, in short, of all these precious stones united and combined in a thousand ways, and formed into stars, rosettes, bouquets, garlands, festoons, and graceful undulations, varied almost to infinity."

### An Unsolved Problem.

The remains of antiquity are found in America from Mexico to the lakes. Who those rude and curious people, the mound builders of the valley of the Mississippi and Ohio were is an unsolved problem. According to the Maine Historical Society, traces of the Northmen—whether of Leif, son of Eric the Red, or of Biorn, the son of Heriolf, or of later settlers, is undeterminded—have been found in that State. Whence came the city building Indians of New Mexico, and the older Aztec civilization? Here are secrets of old days for the antiquarian to puzzle his brain over. And every day is adding something new. The latest has reference to a number of ancient copper mines that have been discovered on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. On authority of the Duluth *Herald* shafts of considerable depth, filled up by the accumulated debris of ages, are being opened, and in penetrating to a distance of sixty feet, tools of wondrous workmanship have been found, together with charcoal remains, which mark this at the point where skilled artisans formed, from copper tools whose temper and durability would astonish ingenious makers of such things of the present age. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working this mine, and they, together with fire, were used to reduce the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easy. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers.

### What the Blind See.

In a recent work on "Blindness and the Blind," the author, a Mr. Levey, says: "When passing along a street I can distinguish shops from private houses, and even point out the doors and windows, &c., and the whether the doors be shut or open. When a window consists of one entire sheet of glass it is more difficult to discover than one composed of a number of small panes. From this it would appear that glass is a bad conductor of sensation, or at any rate of the sensation specially connected with this sense. When objects below the face are perceived the sensation seems to come in an oblique line from the object to the upper part of the face. While walking with a friend, I said, pointing to a fence which separated the road from a field, 'Those rails are not quite as high as my shoulder.' He looked at them and said they were higher. He, however, measured, and found them about three inches lower than my shoulder. At the time of making this observation I was about four feet from the rails. Certainly in this instance facial perception was more accurate than sight. When the lower part of a fence is brick work and the upper part rails, the fact can be detected, and the line where the two meet easily preceived. Irregularities in height and projections and indentation in walls can also be discovered. A similar sense belongs to some part of the animal creation, and especially to bats, who have been known to fly about a room without striking against anything after the cruel experiment has been made of extracting their eyes."

THE little bill run up during Dr. Greeley's visit ot Cincinnati will have to be paid out of the city treasury after all. Judge Yaple has denied the prayer of the City Solicitor for an injunction restraining the City Auditor from paying the people's money away thus.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1872.

### The Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh.

The Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh, fifty strong, reached this city this morning. The National Veteran Club escorted them from the depot with the Marine Band. They have visited the various departments to-day. To-morrow morning they will be presented to the President, and in the afternoon, by invitation of Governor Cooke, they will take part with him in a review of the militia of the District. In the evening they will return to Baltimore.

### The San Juan Boundary Question.

The information of the State Department in regard to the brief delay which is attending the final signing of the decision in the San Juan boundary matter does not justify the belief that any intrigue whatever is at the bottom of it. As stated, the decision in our favor only awaits the Emperor's signature to be complete, but it is the absence of the Emperor and his present participation in certain festivities upon which the whole royal family are attending, that causes the delay.

### The Alsatian Immigrants.

The agents of the company of French immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine are still prospecting for a site in Virginia near this city. Several large tracts are in market, and each one is being carefully examined. The colony wishes to purchase four thousand acres in a body, and more if it can be obtained together. They propose to form a joint stock comany, locate a town and lay out farms. Their purpose is to exclude all others from the colony but those who come with them for the term of five years, during which time no one of the colony will be authorized to dispose of any portion of the lands purchased and embraced within their survey. If they can be suited in Virginia on good terms, they can increase their colony to two thousand families without any trouble. The agents say that during the present year between six and seven thousand of those who preferred to emigrate rather than become Prussian subjects have arrived in this country.

### Present from Alexis.

The Grand Duke Alexis has sent a compass of very elaborate workmanship as a present to the Naval School at Annapolis.

### The Navy Estimates.

The estimates of the Navy Department, which have been completed, are for between eighteen and nineteen millions, and there is no deficiency. The sum is about the same as last year.

### Grant Barbecue in Virginia.

An attempt was made to-day to hold a Grant and Wilson barbecue at a small town in Virginia, four miles from Chain Bridge. The place selected was on the plantation of Col. Mackall, an ex-Confederate. The Colonel, however, appeared with a double-barreled gun, and expressed a decided opinion that it would not be good policy to stop on his grounds. The company consequently selected another location, just outside his line, and spent the day in an enthusiastic political festival.

### United States Supreme Court.

Marshall Parsons, Congressman elect from the Cleveland district, and Marshal of the Supreme Court, arrived here to-day to make the necessary preparations for the approaching term of court.

### Bursting of a Water Main.

One of the large water mains which supply Georgetown and Washington burst in the former city this morning, and for a time an immense stream poured with great force through some of the streets and did much damage. The water was soon shut off at the reservoirs on top of the hill, but after that a long line of pipe had to empty itself through the break. One man was suffocated to death by entering one of the wells in a bridge abutment to turn off the water from one of the mains.

## Death Warrant for Michael Moore, the Cambria County Wife Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 22, 1872.

Michael Moore, the man who murdered his wife last March near Mineral Point, this county, and was tried before Judge Dean, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, has received his death warrant, signed by Gov. Geary, and Wednesday, the 27th day of November, is appointed for the day of execution. About a week ago the Sheriff discovered Moore was making preparations to escape under the walls, and since has kept a close watch over his movements that he might not escape. The death warrant was received Saturday. The Sheriff had determined before reading the warrant to place Moore in irons and in another and more secure cell. Knowing the desperate condition of the prisoner, Sheriff Bonacker procured the assistance of ex-Sheriff Meyers and a Mr. Quartz, and at once went about removing Moore. Upon their coming to the door of his cell they discovered the wretched man inside armed with a lead pipe he had by some means wrenched from the line which served as waste-pipe from the cesspool of his cell. Moore immediately showed fight, calling aloud that he would kill the first man who entered. Upon the sheriff commanding him to submit, he again made the same threat. The sheriff then told him he would be compelled to fire upon him if he (Moore) would not submit. Moore bared his breast, and told him to shoot. The officer did so, and shot him through the wrist. This appeared to excite the prisoner all the more, when the Sheriff was again compelled to fire, this time shooting him through the leg. Moore still showing fight, the Sheriff withdrew and sought legal counsel. On the party again returning to the cell Moore announced his willingness to be moved, but not by Sheriff Bonacker, but by ex-Sheriff Meyers, who placed him in irons and conveyed him to the cell assigned to those under sentence of death, where the death warrant was read to him. He is now chained securely in a dungeon of extra strength, to remain until the day of doom.

## INDIANA ELECTION.

### Full Official Returns—Hendricks's Majority 1,148—Nine Republican and Four Democratic Congressmen—Total Vote 377,700—Increase in Four Years 35,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 23.—The complete official returns of the October election, received at the Secretary of State's office, show the following majorities on the State ticket: For Governor, Hendricks, Democrat, 1,148; Lieutenant Governor, Sexton, Republican, 330; Secretary of State, Curry, Republican, 184; Auditor, Wildman, Republican, 275; Treasurer, Glover, Republican, 783; Attorney General, Denny, Republican, 644; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hopkins, Democrat, 957; Reporter of Supreme Court, Black, Republican, 427; Clerk of Supreme Court, Shall, Republican, 1,503; Congressmen at large, Orth, Republican, 162; Wm. Williams, Republican, 533; First Congressional district, Niblack, Democrat, 132; Second district, Wolfe, Democrat, 5,654; Third district, Holman, Democrat, 1,328; Fourth district, Wilson, Republican, 380; Fifth district, Coburn, Republican, 793; Sixth district, Hunter, Republican, 657; Seventh district, Cason, Republican, 197; Eighth district, Tyner, Republican, 2,939; Ninth district, Neff, Liberal, 24; Tenth district, Saylor, Republican, 2,185; Eleventh district, Hockard, Republican, 985. The total number of votes cast for Governor in the State was 377,700, an increase in four years of over 35,000. The Straight-out Democratic ticket received about 130 votes in the State.

## TRANS-PACIFIC NOTES.

### The War Cloud between Corea and Japan Growing Greater—Yokohama Railroad Completed, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 23.—The steamer Colorado, from Hong Kong September 21st, and Yokohama October 25th, has arrived. The Japanese government liberated the coolies brought to Yeddo by the Peruvian vessel Maria Louise, under the plea of ill-treatment. Chinese Mandarians had arrived at Yeddo, and the coolies will be sent back to China. In Yeddo the mortality is excessive and the Japanese authorities have notified all the foreigners residing outside of the foreigners' settlements to return at once, while the Japanese are forbidden to leave their premises. This course is considered impolitic and illiberal by the friends of the government.

The railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama is completed, and was to be formally opened by the Mikado on the 12th of October. The Mikado would also visit Yokohama.

A severe earthquake was experienced at Yokohama on the 15th.

Corea has sent a more threatening letter to Japan, which government has directed the man-of-war Converse along with a number of sailing vessels to return all Japanese from Carta, preparatory to further measures. Several foreign war vessels were congregated at Cheboo, anticipating trouble to the Japanese.

## SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

### The Republican State and Congressional Tickets Successful.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The latest returns from South Carolina indicate a majority of 35,000 or 40,000 for Moses for Governor and the whole regular ticket. It is thought that the Bowen ticket has succeeded at Charleston by over a thousand majority. The Columbia *Union* believes that the whole Republican delegation is elected to Congress.

### A Gambler Balked by a Child.

A middle-aged citizen of Detroit, named Deming, the owner of a city lot worth $1,500 and some other property, got on a spree recently and fell into the hands of two gamblers, who kept him filled with liquor until they had won from him all the money he had about him, his watch and some notes he held. When he had nothing more to put up he gave his own note of hand of $20 and and lost that. One of the men then got a blank deed, filled it out with a description of Deming's real estate, and again filling him up with liquor, lent him $100, and offered to play him for the property, they to run the chances of the wife signing. The man accepted the offer, and before dark had lost the money and the deed. Then, while one of them lent him money to keep him playing, the other went to Deming's house and presented the paper for the wife to sign. She is not able to read, and he told her that it was her husband's life-insurance policy, and that she must sign it or she could never get the money in case of his death. She was about to sign, when one of her children read the words "warranty deed" aloud, and she caught the idea of what the rascal was about. She seized a chair, and in a moment sent the scoundrel out-doors. Not content with this, she followed him two blocks, clubbing him at every jump, and then got two neighbors to bring her husband home. The two men started for an officer to have him arrested, when he handed over the watch and agreed to refund the money, but ran away Saturday night without so doing.

### Ants in Brazil.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, writing from Brazil, says they is a species of ant in that country whose visits are very much to be dreaded, for they come in countless numbers, frequently taking possession and overrunning a dwelling, when in their track, driving the inmates therefrom and destroying everything eatable on the premises. When seen approaching they can only be stopped or the head of the column turned by fire; they will succeed in passing every other barrier. On ascending the Corcovado we discovered a colony of them crossing the railway high up on the mountains. They were coming from above, crossing the road, and descending on the other side. They come in a column three or four inches wide as thick as they could be packed and rushing along with great rapidity. How long they had been passing before we saw them is of course unknown, but four hours later the stream was unabated and seemingly inexhaustible. We found it impossible to break the line without its being immediately reformed. They seemed to know by instinct the direction taken by those passed, and never deviated in the slightest from the proper route. The attempt was also attended with some inconvenience if great care was not taken, for the stream never stopped; it kept pouring down, and in a very short time you found yourself surrounded, and in some danger of being overrun if not captured yourself. It is said they will remove the flesh from the carcass of an ox or horse in a few hours, leaving the bones perfectly polished.

## THE HORSE DISEASE.

### Its Symptoms and Remedies.

### Progress in Buffalo, Rochester and Elsewhere—The Epidemic Still Spreading—Seven Thousand Horses Infected in New York City—Will Pittsburgh Escape?

The owners of the thousands of valuable horses in this city are fearful that the terrible epidemic now depopulating the stables in Buffalo, Rochester, New York and other cities may make its way hither. Should it do so the result would be disastrous indeed.

In Buffalo, the *Express* says, the streets are full of people, but there is an almost painful absence of vehicles. The veterinary surgeons are compelled to work day and night, and cannot then attend to all the cases. The street railway has almost suspended operations, a majority of the horses having been attacked by the strange distemper. There has been a general suspension of business among the livery men, their horses all being sick. Among the fine carriage and buggy horses the epidemic is raging badly. One wealthy citizen has in his stables $55,000 worth of animals, all infected. Out of one hundred licensed hackmen, not more than ten are able to do business. The omnibus company has been compelled to stop work, all their horses being disabled. But few of the animals in use on the canal have yet been attacked, but they cannot long escape. Shipping of goods is a difficult matter, as the truckmen have no horses in condition to work. Almost all the fine horses owned by the express companies are sick. On Monday night each company had but one horse fit for service. The horses of the fire department are slightly affected, but can still be used. But four cases have appeared on the farms surrounding the city. Wherever there is pasturage the horses appear to be all right. A few cases are reported, where farmers, having driven in from the country early in the morning, found their horses sick in the barn later in the day.

The *Express* concludes its article on the epidemic with these words:

We are not inclined to indulge in the least bit of sensational exaggeration in relation to this disease, neither do we wish to aid in spreading abroad untruthful and damaging rumors. The fact is apparent that a very large majority of the horses in Buffalo are at present incapacitated for work, and there is undoubted prospect that to-day and to-morrow will see an increase of the distemper. Pedestrianism by compulsion will be the ruling fashion for a few days at least, but there need be no fears of extended fatal results, so long as the sick animals are given timely and proper treatment.

IN ROCHESTER.

In Rochester, as in Buffalo, more than two thirds of the equine population have been attacked with more or less violence by the Canada plague. It is described as a form of influenza, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads—viz, the catarrhal, rheumatic and the gastro-erysipelatous forms. The disease is of a catarrhal character, its first symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, general languor, followed by a cough. In the early stages of the disease the membranes of the nose are pale, of a leaden color, while the eyes present a reddish appearance. The veterinaries also report some cases which, wherever they appear, prove fatal, as commencing with a chill succeeded by a general feverish condition, manifested by heat of the mouth, membranes of the eyes and nose reddened, pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened and sometimes laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive and the discharge from the nose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance. The disease, which has frequently appeared among horses in Europe, usually runs its course within ten days. Owing to improper treatment and an imperfect knowledge of the disease, over three hundred cases have proved fatal in twenty-four hours in this city and vicinity.

THE TREATMENT.

At the request of the editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, a well known and successful veterinary surgeon of that city has prepared the following statement as to how the disease should be treated:

The patient should be excused from all labor and allowed complete rest. The stables should be cleanly and well ventilated. Disinfectants may be useful, and in some stables necessary. Any of the following will answer: Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron or bromo-chloralum. The patient should be properly groomed, and the nose and eyes frequently sponged with water, and the limbs, if cold, bandaged. The drink should have the chill slightly removed, but not enough to make it warm and unpalatable. The diet should be light and of a laxative nature; say spent feed or bran, wetted or scalded, with a little salt added. Hay in limited quantities may be allowed.

In regard to remedies I wish to say that heroic treatment should not be tolerated. Blood letting, cathartic nauseants and arterial sedatives are all of them either injurious or uncalled for. Next, whatever medicines are administered should not be given in the form of draughts or drenches, as the animal is sure to be thrown into a paroxysm of coughing the moment a drench is attempted, and some of the medicine will, in such event, be almost sure to find its way into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, thus inducing fatal bronchitis or pneumonia. Balls should not be given, as they will be coughed back or out, and the irritability of the throat will be increased in attempting to pass them over with the hand or fingers. Powders are well nigh useless, as when mixed with the food the patient will usually refuse both food and powders. Electuaries, sirups, or pastes are the only forms in which medicines may be safely and successfully administered in cases where the throat is tender and irritable and coughing easily induced.

Saline medicines I regard as the most useful in this disease. Any of the following will answer: Chlorate of potash, muriate of ammonia or hyposulphate of soda. As an anodyne to relieve the cough, fluid extract of belladonna may be added. The proper dose of either of these medicines may be rubbed up with two or three ounces of honey or molasses, and these poured in the mouth from a small bottle, or placed on the tongue with a spoon. Given in this way the medicines will be readily lapped up and easily swallowed. But little trouble is required to give it, and no danger of getting any medicine in the trachea will be incurred by this method. About the throat and over the windpipe a sharp, stimulating liniment should be well rubbed in. In cases that prove severe, or are complicated with other and more serious diseases, a competent veterinarian should be employed.

NEW YORK CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

In Niagara, Lockport and other towns and cities in Westetn New York the disease is raging. It was also stated that it made its appearance in New York city. A dispatch to the afternoon press gives the following facts on the subject: The horse disease occurring in the different cities outside of New York, and which had caused a great deal of excitement among stable keepers and car companies, has made its appearance in this city and is causing the greatest panic. The disease appears to have appeared first in this city in magnitude on Monday afternoon, although there were some few cases of earlier date. The contagious qualities of the disease are very violent, and within twenty-four hours from the time the first symptoms of the sickness were noticed in one large stable, one thousand horses under the same roof were similarly affected. A reporter, who has visited most of the principal stables, attests that no less than seven thousand horses were affected up to yesterday evening. The horses of the different lines of the stage and street car companies are all more or less affected. On the Sixth avenue line railroad two hundred horses were stricken down in four hours, the company having been compelled to withdraw some of their cars. Over two thousand horses on the Third avenue line are suffering. In the stables of the Twenty-third street line, some five hundred horses are laid up. Up to midnight last night no deaths had occurred except in the Sixth avenue stables.

In Brooklyn the disease is reported as spreading. It is gravely apprehended that the disease will spread and materially interrupt the means of traffic throughout the city. There are some fourteen thousand carriage horses in New York, and if equine travel becomes stopped at this season the loss to business will be very heavy. The disease is denominated catarrhal fever and commences with a cough; in about thirty-six hours, running from the eyes and nose is developed, and the horse becomes weak. The affection is thought to be similar to the Canadian epidemic.

ROCHESTER, October 22.—The horse disease is on the increase. There are few horses in the city that are not affected. The Street Railway Company has suspended operations, all their horses being sick. The livery stables and express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the street, and not a farmer's team in sight hereabouts. Veterinary surgeons class the disease under these heads: "Catarrhal, rheumatic and gastia erysipelatous. "The first noticeable symptoms are a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and general languor followed by cough. There has been great devastation among horses in Rochester and Buffalo, owing to improper treatment, and imperfect knowledge of the disease. Over three hundred cases have proved fatal in the past six hours.

THE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Canadian horse disease has appeared in the stables of the Brooklyn City railroad.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 22.—The horse disease here has become a public calamity. Many branches of business have been entirely suspended for the want of animals to do ordinary transportation. The street railroads are running with half their usual force, and will have to stop in a day or two. Omnibus companies have entirely suspended business, all their horses being sick. Canal horses have until to-day escaped, but now the disease has broken out among them, and commercial men are alarmed.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 22.—The horse disease has broken out in Boston.

THE DISEASE STILL RAGING AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.—VERY FEW FATAL CASES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—The horse disease continues its ravages, and there are not a score of horses in the city and neighborhood unaffected, although very few fatal cases have been reported. All branches of business are more or less affected by the scarcity of horses. The merchants are hiring men and boys to transport goods. The street cars are not running and the livery stables are closed. The disease prevails in the surrounding country as extensively as in the city. It is stated that only in cases where bleeding has been resorted to have the horses died.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, October 23.—The horse epidemic is seriously impeding business and travel here.

STARTLING NATURE OF THE PLAGUE IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The epidemic among horses has caused intense alarm in this city. The disease is spreading rapidly. It is rumored that Bonner's Pocahontas has been attacked by the malady. About one hundred and fifty cars and fifty stages have been taken off to-day. It is feared that here, as in Rochester, locomotion by stages and cars will be suspended in a few days, the manifestations of the existence and spread of the disease being of a startling character. The exact nature of the disease seems to puzzle veterinary surgeons. Blood letting and drenching have been found failures, and many horses have died from the treatment. Among the various remedies used are solution of tar and belladonna, aconite given homœpathically and Taylor's compound food, the product of the Manhattan mill company. This last mentioned is the only remedy which has met with marked success as a preventive and cure. Many cases of the disease are reported in Jersey City and Hoboken.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The horse disease now raging in Western New York has made its appearance here. Fifty cases are reported in the stables of the West Street Car Company to-day.

AT OTHER POINTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 23.—Seventy cases of horse disease have broken out in this city to-day. No fatal cases reported thus far.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 23.—The horse epidemic has broken out in this city and is spreading rapidly. Fully four hundred horses are affected, including the horses of the Fire Department and street railways. The horses of the milk company are affected, also one hundred private horses, and a number have already died.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES OFFICIALLY FORBIDDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.—The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following instruction to the Collectors at Rochester, Burlington, Cape Vincent and Port Huron: "You are directed, so long as the existing horse disease prevails in Canada, to allow no horses to be brought into your port or district from that country, unless you are perfectly satisfied that they are free from contagious diseases."

"BOSS" TWEED is giving the Sheriff's officers no end of trouble. One day the papers say he is in the city; the next they contradict it. The *Times* of Sunday states that the ring chieftain was in New York on Saturday, having left his hiding place at Greenwich, Conn., but so skilfully disguised that his most intimate friends would not have recognized him. Fields has left the United States, and his family are preparing to follow him.

## SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

### The Question Decided by Emperor William.

### Dispatch from Minister Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The following dispatch was to-night received from Minister Bancroft:

"BERLIN, October 23.—*To Hon. Hamilton Fish:* The three experts to whom the American memorial on the canal de Haro and British case were referred, have made each for himself a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions by the reasons stated. The [illegible], with technical precision and exactness of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and after the most careful study and deliberation, has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of each, with the reasons, have not been communicated to us.

"The decree of the imperial arbitrator, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in council as of a Cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that the claim of the United States of America is the most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846. I shall forward an official copy of the decree by special messenger.

[Signed.] "BANCROFT."

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### Progress of Different Lines in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, OHIO, October 23, 1872.

Hon. John Lee, President of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad, was in our city this week. He reports the prospects flattering for the line of road west from Lima through Spencersville, Celina and to Indiana to connect with his road. A last and permanent survey will be made within a few days, locating the line of road.

The Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad have iron laid to Beaver Dam, ten miles out of Lima. An agent has been appointed, and a telegraph and railroad office will be opened at Bluffton, in this county, this week. Mr. Brice, of this road, has just returned from New York. He reports everything looking well now. The engines and rolling stock will arrive in time for use when the iron is laid to Lima.

The Columbus and Northwestern Railroad, running from Columbus through Marysville, Bellefontaine and other points to Lima, is getting its affairs into tangible form. Townships have already commenced voting aid to it, and it looks as if the road would surely be built next season.

### Resignation and Appointment of Officials.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 23.—A special to the *Courier*, from Meadville, announces the resignation of H. T. Sweitzer, Manager, and C. W. Bradley, and C. W. Winslow, Auditor of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the appointment of J. D. Barton as Superintendent, A. L. Dunbar as Division Superintendent, and Earle Tupper as Auditor, to fill the vacancies.

### New Line from Louisville Projected.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 23.—A large meeting of business men and property owners of this city was held in the court house to-night in favor of an additional subscription of a million dollars to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, to build an extension, from convenient point on the line, and make for it an independent entrance into the city, instead of, as now, running over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Elizabethtown. The distance is forty-five miles. The meeting was very earnest and enthusiastic, and the probability is the subscription will be made. The friends of the extension claim that it will have the effect of giving Louisville a new line to the South.

### A Grand New Through Route from New York to the West.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 17th says: At Toledo Saturday, Sunday and Monday last were Daniel Drew, Azariah Boody, A. B. Baylis, A. M. White and John Ross. These gentlemen are noted railroad men, and have all recently been elected directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. Besides these gentlemen, Milton Courtwright, of the Canada Southern; John F. Tracy, of the Chicago and Northwestern, and John F. Casement, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, were also chosen directors. Added to this is another fact, namely; that all the directors chosen at the last meeting of the stockholders but two are in the interest of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell—quite a change from the old Board. Another fact, that may have significance or not, is that the net earnings of the road last year, $406,000, were not divided, but by vote of the directors have been devoted to the increase of the equipment of the road. The Toledo, Wabash and Western has entered into a combination with the Canada Southern, and it is said with the Chicago and Northwestern companies. The road of the former through Canada is being pushed with the greatest energy. A survey has been made of the extension of the road from Toledo and Detroit, and on the portion from Toledo to Trenton considerable work has been done in the way of grading and preparing the road bed. The bridge across the Raisin at Monroe is in a state of forwardness, the abutments being completed and the foundations of all the piers but one being well above water. The line of the Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern Road has been surveyed through Michigan, and considerable work in the counties of Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale completed. The New York Midland Railroad, also in a state of forwardness, composes the eastern outlet of the Canada Southern, and will afford it an independent line to New York city. It is asserted that a consolidation has been effected between the New York Midland, Canada Southern, Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern, Chicago and Northwestern and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads. The Toledo, Wabash and Western being largely interested in the Canada Southern, and both roads in the New York Midland, the Chicago and Northwestern saw the advantages that would be likely to accrue by combining with the roads above named and building an independent line through Michigan. The Toledo, Wabash and Western is also to construct and attain by purchase or lease roads beginning at some point on its line within a short distance of Toledo and extending through Indianapolis, and thence in as nearly an air line as possible to Cairo. If the consolidation is as maintained, it is one of the most gigantic ever formed on this continent. It reaches from the seaboard at New York to the Red river on the north, the Missouri on the west, and the Mississippi at the junction of the Ohio on the south. It passes through nine States and provinces, and, with its numerous branches, controls an aggregate mileage nearly as great as that from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### Lease of the Catawissa Road.

Under the lease lately executed, the Catawissa Road, with all its properties and franchises, passes under the control of the Philadelphia and Reading for 999 years, the lessors to pay thirty per cent. of the gross receipts per annum, and the lessees bind themselves to pay promptly the interest on all the funded debts of the Catawissa of whatever nature; and, further, to the Catawissa Company the first year $154,000 in cash; the second year the interest and $178,000; the third year the interest and $200,000; the fourth year and ever after, the interest and $226,000. The Catawissa Railroad is to issue of one million dollars new stock, to bear interest in 1875 of two and one-third per cent.; in 1875 of four and two thirds per cent.; and in 1876 and ever after seven per cent. per annum. The Catawissa Railroad extends from Williamsport to Tamanend, Pa., a distance of ninety-four miles.

### Imports of Rails from Great Britain.

The export of rails from Great Britain to the United States, for the month of August last, amounted to 46,066 tons, against 47,993 tons in corresponding month the year before. The total exports for the eight months of the calendar year, are 340,321 tons, against 335,162 tons in corresponding time last year, an increase of 5,159 tons. The total exports from Great Britain to all countries for the eight months of the year were 627,587 tons, against 662,795 tons in the same time last year, a decrease of 35,254 tons. The amount of pig iron sent to the United States for eight months of the year was 152,231 tons, against 119,098 tons in the same time last year, an increase of 33,133 tons.

### Dangers Peculiar to Underground Railways.

Underground railroads are subject to some peculiar dangers. During a heavy rain one of the stations of the London Metropolitan road took in so much water that the fires of an approaching engine were put out. The switches would not work, the telegraph gave out, an express train was coming and there was really serious danger. A new engine was fastened by means of a chain to the train but failed to pull it out. During this time the passengers were unable to leave the cars on account of the depth and fury of the torrent. A panic seized the railway officials, and despair the passengers, many women fainting. By great effort a few passengers were removed when up came the express, hailed by a shout of apprehension by all who looked on the scene. But fortunately the water had gone far enough down the tunnel, the coming train raised a wave before it and the fires of that engine were put out too. It approached to within about five feet of the cars before it.

## A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

### A Fireless Engine for Street Railway Cars.

Dr. Emilie Lanno, of New Orleans, has probably solved one of the problems of the day—the discovery of a perfectly safe motive power for street railway cars other than horses or mules. Dr Lanno has invented a steam engine for this purpose, which has been tested on one of the roads in the Crescent City, and found to work most successfully, [illegible] thirty-three per cent. of the cost of running [illegible] mule power. No fire is used. The new locomotive is described as follows: The driving engine is of ordinary character. It has a reservoir large enough to contain three hundred gallons of water with steam room above it. The boiler is of steel, and is well covered with non-conducting material to prevent the radiation of the heat. The motive power of this engine is obtained by means of the compression of steam in water, the steam being conducted from a stationary boiler at the end of the track, which dispenses with the firing up process while under way. The steam with which the engine is charged is sufficient (according to the capacity of the boiler) to perform a trip of from ten to fifteen miles. At the time of changing the temperature in the boiler it is about 380 degrees Fahrenheit, the pressure of steam being about one hundred and seventy pounds to the square inch. There is not the least danger of explosion in using this apparatus, as the pressure in the reservoir can never rise above the point reached at the time of charging, and it is necessarily constantly diminishing as the power is expended. So simple is its construction there is less skill required in handling this locomotive than a horse or mule.

### An Old Bullet Dug Out at Last.

(From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.)

Mr. Charles Van Schoick, of this city, while serving in the First Ohio regiment, received a ball in the left arm at the battle of Shiloh. The bullet was an ounce minie ball, and imbedded itself so firmly in the large bone of the forearm that three unsuccessful attempts have since been made to extract it. Sunday afternoon Drs. Hill and Laughlin, of this city, went at it, and this fourth trial resulted in success. New bone had formed over the ball, so as to cover it completely, leaving only a little hole or two to mark its presence. This growth was cut away, and the bone chiseled away from around the ball until it was laid bare. Several pieces of the missile itself were cut off in the operation, which were shown to us by Charlie himself last evening, together with the main piece, which was finally brought out with a tug of the forceps that lifted the patient off the sofa, with a man or two trying to hold him down. Mr. Van Schoick called on us last evening, still feeling giddy from the effects of the chloroform, but expressing himself greatly pleased to be rid of the ugly, jagged, vicious-looking companion which he had unwillingly carried with him for the last ten years and a half.

A YOUNG girl of Dupage county, Illinois, married a conductor on a railway, much against the will of her parents, and went with her husband to Chicago. After a time he heartlessly deserted her, taking her watch and jewelry and leaving her penniless. She managed to eke out a subsistence by the aid of her needle, until an aunt died and left her $1,000. This she invested in Chicago real estate, which rapidly increased in value. She bought and sold with the skill and judgment of an experienced financier, and was uniformly fortunate in her ventures. Her transactions in real estate during the past few years have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and she is now a very wealthy woman.

SERGEANT BATES, the great American flag carrying nuisance, sailed from New York for England on Saturday, where he expects to walk from Glasgow to London, carrying the American flag. This he does on a wager of $100 against $1,000 that himself nor the flag would be attacked, "words not to count." He expects to be eighteen days on this journey, and will depend on charity for subsistence, having had his pocket picked and all his money taken in New York. We hope he may become enamored of England, and stay there.

## BORING FOR WHISKY

### rch for the Wreck of a Steamer Sunk in 0—Six Hundred Barrels of Whisky and Cases of Brandy Buried in a Sand Bar e Treasure Found.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

n fall of 1860, or early in 1861, the steamer South bound from Cincinnati to the Arkansas river valuable cargo of liquors and general merse, was sunk in the Mississippi. She was the ty of Thompson Dean and John D. Adams, s run into by a steamer fifty miles from is and sunk. A wrecking boat shortly aftervent to the place, and succeeded in recovere of her upper works; but a heavy rise occurthe river, the wrecker was driven away. lost her anchors and apparatus. The South as therefore abandoned for the time. When ge of water again allowed of the resumption the country was troubled with civil war, and inds were turned to different things. The riters could not procure boats and men to the search, for the location of the wreck was he buoys were swept away, and everything state of uncertainty. By the time "the ance" had ceased all thought of the South as lost; only a few old river men allowed inds to range over the vast surface of the speculate upon the hidden treasures conerein.

of these thought it worth while to attempt South Bend, but did not adopt any methods in their search. They had rewitches, spiritists, clairvoyants, dreams, ak minded people of all sorts, rather than to and experience. They very naturally failed. ohn Cowdon, an old river man and a person intellect and experience, a man who has quainted with the Mississippi river since his, and knows all about its peculiarities and its ons from Cairo to the Balize, had the idea of ng for the South Bend in his capacious mind ng time, but could not find leisure to pursue stigations until recently. Before making a e reasoned out the locality of the wreck, his xperience in river matters enabling him to with astonishing accuracy. He knew that of sand would be formed and deposited beboat, and that the bar would grow like a comet down the stream, and that the boat e found, if at all, near the head of the new rmation. The wreck, however, was sunk on at had been already formed, extending from ansas shore several hundred yards into the he channel running between it and the Tenshore. This would cause complications in ple problem—complications that required the ed experience of Capt. Cowdon to underd unravel.

ifficulty of finding the wreck may be estimatthe fact that 3,000 boats might be sunk and in the area within whose limits it was genhought the hull of the South Bend reposed. it is, then, in a stupidly methodical way, it ake five years' regular labor to strike the d if good luck did not attend the searchers take twenty years. The expense of such a would deter the most sanguine, particularly is recollected that no one can say for cert is left in the hull, or what the wreck may n when brought to the light of day. It is that the 600 barrels of liquor which were on the South Bend in Cincinnati, and the antities of Cognac brandy, are untouched, n much more valuable than when they were neath the wave. The value of the cargo is ed at $100,000, but it may take much of this bring it to market.

letter will show that the indomhas discovered the treasure:

AND BAR, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
NEAR ISLAND 36, October 2.

AL—To-day, at 12 o'clock, after a arch, I have struck the wreck of the Bend, in boring our eleven hundred -fifth hole. The boat lies perfectly level ght as if on docks. The decks are sound broken, twenty-four feet deep under the nd about sixteen feet below the present stage r. The cargo consists principally of liquor, will be of great value, and with appliances et it out.

Respectfully yours, JOHN COWDON.

Cowdon has had several men engaged helpin his search. He pursued it thoroughly, ceeded in finding the outlines of the boat nsuring her dimensions. She is one hundred y feet long and thirty feet beam, capable of g two hundred tons. The Captain, having aith in his own sagacity, undertook the task ing and wrecking the sunken steamer some s ago. He made a contract with the underat Cincinnati, which protects them as well self in their respective rights. The under, having paid all the insurance on the propere at the loss, and still retain the right to y whatever may be recovered by the hercuforts of Capt. Cowdon. Under this contract owdon has gone to great expense and trouble. hat he is sure of his game, he will pursue his with redoubled vigor and assiduity. He will o construct a coffer dam, and have steam s, derricks and other apparatus, which will him to reach the wreck before high water

## SIX ACRES OF PIGEONS.

### ns of Wild Pigeons Settling on a Farm Maryland—The Birds Piled in Many es Two Feet Deep.

BERLAND, MD., October 19.—A Mr. Sehley a farm six miles northwest of Oakland. Six f the farm are covered with alder bushes, or trees, ranging from twelve to fifteen feet in. They grow very densely on the land, and this fact have become generally known as s. Some ten days since, about 4 o'clock in the oon, a large flock of wild pigeons settled down alders. Mr. Sehley says they were to be d by thousands, and completely covered the bushes, hiding them from sight. Another followed, and lighted on the top of the first, coming of pigeons continued until nightfall, time they were piled in many places two upon each other. The bushes were many ken down by the weight, and it is estithat over a million birds were on the ground. ed there until morning, when flock by y flew away, and by nine o'clock the fields serted. In the evening they again returned, ey will make this their resting place. s this story may appear, it is vouched respectable citizens of this city, who visited the spot and captured hundreds of the After nightfall, it is said, a person may go g the pigeons and sweep them into the mouth bag. The probable explanation of the imgathering is in the fact that this is the season ir annual visit to the forest regions of the Alle Mountains in quest of the acorns which are lant there. It is a well-established fact that pigeons have but one roosting place within a large territory, and that in their transit to er latitudes, and during their stoppage by the they use one place only as a roost at night. pigeon roosts have been known in the glade cts of Maryland, but this one is considered the argest ever seen by the oldest inhabitant.

## ELECTION LAWS.

### istration of Voters for the Presidential Election.

there has been much inquiry of late as to regism of voters for the Presidential election, we below the provisions of the law on that sub-

n days preceding every election for electors of ident and Vice President of the United States, it be the duty of the assessor to attend at the fixed by law for holding the election in each ion district, and then and there hear all applins of persons whose names have been omitted the list of assessed voters, and who claim the to vote, or whose rights have originated since ame was made out, and shall add the names of persons thereto as shall show that they are ento the right of suffrage in such disthe personal application of the, and forthwith assess them with the tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof placed on the door or on the house where ection is to be held, at least *eight* days before, the election the same course shall be pursued respects as is required by this act and the to which it is supplement at the general elecin October.

e Assessor shall also make the same returns to County Commissioners of all assessments made rtue of this section; and the County Commiss shall furnish copies thereof to the election rs in each district, in like manner in all reas is required at the general elections in Ocr.

## A SNARL.

### West Virginia Congressional Elections.

would take the most astute of Philadelphia lawto untangle the snarl into which West Virginhave been brought in regard to the election of gressmen. It is claimed by our party that the election was illegal and void, because held under nstitution not yet ratified; another party holds Congressmen should be chosen next Thursday, a third party think the election of the 22d of st was right and proper, and that the result of contest should be accepted by both parties withquestion. The supervisors of election in ling appealed to Governor Jacob for his, and got a reply somewhat after Captain Jack by's style, as follows:

have no power to order an election for memof Congress except in case of vacancy, which not now exist. Ordinary elections are held and cted by the officers of election exclusively. inions cannot control them and ought not to n for that purpose. Before I act officially in resent complication I will hear parties interand consult with some leading lawyer."

e supervisors give notice to the electors of ng that they will open the polls, and people te or not as they see fit. It is a very pretty it stands, and there is no telling what the sult of all this cross-firing may be.

## MBLING CONTRACTS.

### *Bonsall Oil Suits in the Supreme Court.*

r readers may remember the suits brought by ing Bonsall, of Philadelphia, against several of il dealers, to recover on contracts for the dey of oil. Some of the defendants put in the plea the contracts were in the nature of a wager, and in law. They were tried in the Common Pleas, udgments rendered for the plaintiffs. Appeals taken to the Supreme Court, and yesterday two e cases were decided—that of Logan Bros vs. all, which was affirmed; and that of Kirkpatrick ons vs. Same, which was reversed on account error in regard to the admission of evidence, ppears from the following extracts from the on delivered by Justice Agnew:

cannot pronounce this agreement a gambling ract on the face of the writing. A bargain for ption, such as it presents, may be legitimate, or a proper business object. We can imagine cases. But it is evident such agreements can adily prostituted to the worst kind of gambling ures, and therefore its character may be weigha jury in connection with other facts in conng whether the bargain was a mere scheme to le upon the chance of prices. * * * * We must confound gambling, whether it be corporastocks or merchandise, with what is monly termed speculation. Merchants specuupon the future prices of that in they deal, and buy and sell accordingly. * * Such speculations cannot be denounced. when ventures are made upon the turn of prices with no bona fide intent to deal in the article, erely to risk the difference between the rise fall of the price at a given time, the case is ged. The purpose there is not to deal in the e, but to stake upon the rise or fall of its price. oney or capital is invested in the purchase, but uch only is required as will cover margin, as it iguratively termed. Then the bargains sent not a transfer of property, but mere stake or wager upon its future. The difference requires the ownership ly a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, the capital to complete an actual purchase or may be hundreds of thousands or millions. e ventures upon prices invite men of small s to enter into transactions far beyond their al, which they do not intend to fulfil, and thus pparent business in the particular trade is inand unreal, and like a bubble needs only to ncked to disappear—often carrying down the e dealer in its collapse. Worse even than It tempts men of large capital to make barof stupendous proportions, and then to mane the market to produce the desired price, in the language of gambling speculation, is mak- corner"—that is to say, the article is so ed or manipulated as to make it scarce or y in the market at the will of the gamblers, hus to place its price within their power. Such actions are destructive of good morals and fair ngs, and of the best interests of the commu. If the article be stocks, corporations are ed, and innocent stockholders are ruined to e the gambler in his price to accomplish his If this be merchandise e. g. grain, the poor obbed and misery engendered.

e case was reversed on the point raised by this error, that the Court erred in refusing testimony to show that the contract subd was a "gambling" contract.

## *PARTNERSHIP LIABILITIES.*

### *Decision in the Case of Irwin et al. vs. Bidwell et al.*

Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, Monday delivered an opinion in the case of Irwin et al. vs. Bidwell et al., in which was involved the question of the liability of partners to third persons as partners. The case was brought up on a writ of error from the District Court of this county. Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps had advanced money to Mr. Jones in carrying on the refining business, and in lieu of interest had agreed to accept thirty cents a barrel upon every barrel of oil refined. The parties also entered into an agreement which required Jones to refrain from doing a speculative business, provided for quarterly or monthly accounts of the condition of the business, and further it was stipulated that under certain conditions Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps should have the right to become partners. In a suit brought by Irwin et al. Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps were alleged to be partners in the business, and therefore liable for the debts of the establishment, and claimed that the agreement and the bond and mortgages given as security for the fulfillment of the terms of the same, supported the position they held. The suit resulted in a judgment for defendants, and the case was accordingly taken up to the Supreme Court.

Judge Sharswood, in his opinion, says: There are three classes of cases in which parties may become liable to third persons as partners. First, when they are actually partners *inter se*, by express agreement. Second, when not being partners *inter se*, or entitled to any share of the profits, they hold themselves out to the world as such by acts or declarations, and the particular creditors who sues, trusts them as partners on the faith of such acts or declarations. Third, when there is an agreement to receive a share of the profits as such, and not a mere commission on profits, or a sum equal to a certain share of the profits as a compensation for services. It has not been, and cannot be, maintained that the parties of this case bring it within either of the two first classes.

If there were any acts amounting to a holding out to the world as partners, there was no evidence that the plaintiffs gave credit to the defendants upon the knowledge and faith of such acts. Nor was there any agreement to participate in the profits. The written contract by which Jones undertook to pay Bidwell & Phipps thirty cents a barrel upon every barrel of oil refined at his refinery, had no relation whatever to the profits of his business. That agreement, considering the stipulated sum as a compensation for advances made by Bidwell & Phipps was clearly usurious, and could not have been enforced beyond the lawful rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan. Nothing can be more manifest than that a loan at a usurious rate of interest to a person to be employed in his business, does not make the lender a partner. (Persons on Part., 141, 142.) Supposing, however, the objection of usury to be out of the way, and the agreement not to be affected by that taint, Bidwell and Phipps were entitled, under its terms, to thirty cents upon every barrel of oil refined, whether the business in which Jones was engaged, and in which the money was to be invested, turned out to be a profitable or losing one. Nor had they any right to call for an account other than of the number of barrels refined, nor had they any equity or lien superior to that of any other mere creditor of Jones' by virtue of that stipulation. Had he proved insolvent (apart from their mortgage security), they must have come in *pro rata* with all his other creditors, whether for debts contracted in carrying on that business or on any other account. If this be so, and we think that it clearly is so, then the other provisions of the contract relied on do not alter the case. Certainly the bond and mortgage, which were mere securities for advances, cannot change their relations from that of creditors to partners. A mortgage on partnership property to a partner, for capital invested, puts him in no better position than he is without it. Subject to partnership debts, he has such a lien as against his partner, but as to partnership creditors it would not avail him. The provision for insurance on stock and the policies to the creditors is not an uncommon one, and is intended merely as further security. So the provisions regulative of the conduct of the business—that Jones should not pursue a speculative business, nor contract to sell refined oil without having first secured the crude materials for the manufacture of the same. These as well as the stipulation that the posting of the books should be done by persons satisfactory to Bidwell & Phipps, and that they should be open to their inspection, were evidently intended for their better security as creditors. We do not say, for the evidence in the case does not render it necessary, that, if all these provisions had been known to Irwin & Co., the plaintiffs, and it had been shown that they gave credit to the defendants on the faith of them, it would not have been such a holding out to the world as partners as would have made them liable as such. Had the consideration of the contract been anything else than an advance of money to be invested as capital in the business the idea that it created a partnership would hardly have occurred to any one. Had Bidwell & Phipps undertaken to render their personal services in the business, to be paid for at so much per barrel of refined—had they been producers of oil and sold their crude products to Jones to be paid for in the same way—had they been the owner of the store in which the business was carried on and claimed it for a rent or consideration to be ascertained by the amount manufactured or sold, the cases would not have admitted of an argument, for authorities in abundance could have been produced which settle it. A landlord who leases to a tenant on the shares—who lets a tavern or a colliery, as well as a clerk or salesman who gives his attention and services on the same terms, have often been decided not to be liable as partners.

It only remains to advert to the argument founded on the supposed effect of the stipulation in the contract by which Bidwell & Phipps had the option to become partners at any time before June 1, 1870. If they should so elect, their advances were then to be considered as capital invested by them from the beginning, and they were to participate in the profits to the extent of three-tenths and to be liable for debts and losses. Upon what principle this would make them partners before they actually exercised the option by electing to become members of the firm, it is not easy to comprehend. An agreement between parties to become partners at a future time will not make them such. An inchoate partnership must be complete before liability can attach, as it has been expressly held in Howell & Badin, 6 Bengh, N. C. 44.37 English Com. Law Reports 272, and the very point in the case of such an option as was here received was decided in Gabrell vs. Evill, 4 Meeson & Welsby 295, in which Lord Abinger said. The defendant clearly was not a partner until he had exercised the option given him of declaring himself such. He never had a right to an account of the profit of the concern. Judgment affirmed.

## *A BIT OF HISTORY.*

### *Colonel Armstrong's Expedition Against Kittanning in 1756.*

The publishers of the New Hampshire *Gazette*, "the oldest newspaper in America," have issued a *fac simile* of the first issue of their paper, under date of "Thursday, October 7, 1756." The paper is, of course, very diminutive, compared with the blanket sheets of to-day. It is printed in folio form, but the entire sheet measures only nine and a half by seventeen inches. The old style typography is preserved in the copy, which gives it a quaint appearance. The number contains an interesting sketch of Col. Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, an old Indian town, which occupied the site of the present capital of Armstrong county, and which was captured and burned on the 8th of August, 1756. We give the narrative, preserving as closely as possible the typography:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

Saturday laſt arrived an Expreſs from Col. Armſtrong, of Cumberland County, with Advice, that he marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th paſt, with about 300 of our Provincial Forces, on an Expedition againſt Kittanning, a Town of our Indian Enemies on the Ohio, about 25 Miles above Fort Duquesne. On the 3d Inſt. he joined the advanced Party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks-Town; and on the 7th in the Evening, being within six Miles of Kittanning, the Scout discovered a Fire in the Road, and reported that there were but 3, or at most 4 Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprizing those Indians at that Time, left if one should escape the Town might be alarmed; so Lieut. Hogg with twelve Men, was left to watch them with Orders not to fall upon them till Day break; and our Forces turned out of the Path, and passed by without disturbing them. About three in the Morning, having been guided by the Whooping of the Indian Warriors at a Dance in the Town, they reached the River, 100 Perches below the Body of the Town, near a Corn Field, in which a Number of the Enemy lodged, as it was a warm Night. As soon as day appear'd, and the Town could be seen, the Attack began in the Cornfield, through which our People charged, killing several of the Enemy, and entered the Town. Capt. Jacobs, Chief of the Indians, gave the War Whoop, and defended his House bravely, thro' Loopholes in the Logs. And the Indians generally refusing Quarters, which were offered them, declaring that they were Men, and would not be Prisoners. Col. Armstrong (who received a Wound in his Shoulder) ordered their houses to be set on Fire, which was immediatey done. When the Indians were told they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them reply'd, he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died; and as the Heat approached, some began to sing, some however burst out of the Houses, and attempted to reach the River, but were shot down.... Capt. Jacobs in getting out of a Window was shot, and scalped, as also his Squaw, and a Lad called the King's son. The Indians had a Number of spare Arms in their Houses, loaded, which went off as the Fire came to them; and Quantities of Gun powder which had been ſtored in every House, blew up from time to time, throwing some of their Bodies a great Height into the Air.... A Body of the Enemy on the opposite Side of the River, fired on our People, and being seen to cross the River at a Diſtance, as if to surround our Men, they collected some Indian Horses that were near the Town, to carry off the wounded, and then retreated without going back to the Cornfield to pick up the Scalps of those killed there in the Beginning of the Action. Several of the Enemy were also killed in the River as they were attempting to escape: And it was computed that in all between thirty and forty were deſtroyed, tho' we brought off but 12 Scalps...... Eleven English Prisoners were released and brought away, who informed the Col. that beside the Powder (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten Years War with the English) there was a great Quantity of Goods burnt, which the French had made them a present of but ten Days before. The Prisoners also informed, that that very Day, two Battoes of French Men, with a large party of Delaware and French Indians were to join Capt. Jacobs, to march and take Fort Shirley; and that 25 warriors had set out before them the preceding Evening, which proved to be the Party that had kindled the Fire Night before; for our People returning found Lieut. Hogg wounded in 3 Places, and learnt he in the Morning attacked the suppos'd Party of 3 or 4 at the Fire, according to Order, but found them too numerous for him. He kill'd 3 of them however at the firſt Fire, and fought them an hour, when having loſt 3 of his beſt Men, the reſt, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the enemy pursuing them. Lieut. Hogg died soon after of his Wounds.... Captain Mercer being wounded in the Action, was carried off by his Ensign and 11 Men, who left the main Body in their Return to take another road, and were not come in when the Express came away. He had 4 of the recovered Prisoners with him, and some of the Scalps.

On the whole, it is allowed to be the greateſt Blow the Enemy have received since the War began, and if well followed may soon make them weary of continuing it. The Conduct of Col. Armſtrong in marching so large a Body thro' the Enemy's Country, without being discovered, is deservedly admired and applauded, as well as the Bravery of both Officers and Men in the Action. And we hope their Example may have all the good Effects that are naturally to be expected from it.

In the whole we had 17 killed, 13 wounded, and 19 missing.

Since receiving the above Return from Fort Littleton, we are informed Capt. Mercer, and 23 Persons, are returned safe, which makes up the Number of the Missing, and the four released Prisoners.

## A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

### Poisoned by an Ape.

The *Nord* is responsible, for the following account of a horrible accident which has just happened at Montrouge, a village near Paris. A. M. Dumas, residing there, an agent of manufacturing chemists in Rouen, has kept for the last three months a black ape, which had been brought to him from Africa. It was M. Dumas's custom every evening before going to bed to take a glass of *eau sucre*, into which he put a little orange water. The monkey, which was in the bed-room and saw him do this, is believed to have formed the purpose of repeating the act. M. Dumas had just received from his employers a specimen of nitric acid which he was to sell to a retail dealer in Paris. After having opened and examined the bottle, he prepared his glass of sugar and water, went to bed and fell asleep. The monkey then poured the contents of the bottle into the glass and retired. Feeling thirsty during the night, M. Dumas rose and swallowed the poison. He died shortly afterward, having suffered the most excruciating agony. The *Siecle* adds to what is given above, that when the neighbors came in the monkey was seen with the empty bottle in his hands.

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In past years Boston has been somewhat behind other great cities in the amount and atrocity of crime among its citizens, but it promises now to make up its record in that important particular. For postoffice robberies, embezzlements, forgery, and similar exploits requiring intellectual capacity and skill, it already has few equals. The little affair of Bussey's Woods and the late assassination of Mr. Lane do not leave it far behind in the matter of murders. In other little criminal achievements it is doing fairly. The other day a railroad clerk was knocked down and robbed of $5,000 in the Old Colony depot, in broad daylight. Boston is progressing.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 23, 1872.

The market is to-day again very active, and the demand for loans is pressing from all branches of trade. The iron interest is absorbing a great deal of money. The amount required to carry this interest is fully one hundred per cent. more than at this time last year, on account of the enhanced price of pig metal and the increase in wages. Acceptances of the new railroads building in the neighborhood, payable at short dates—a class of paper which is usually readily taken by lenders—are offered freely by contractors.

Rates in bank are about ten per cent. per annum, as an average, and on the street from one per cent. a month to figures which would surprise even a New York stock broker accustomed to pay seven per cent. gold interest and a one-fourth per cent. commission for carrying over night. New York exchange rules close, and is hard to get from the banks. No premium is yet reported on any transactions of which we have heard.

—We understand that a committee of gentlemen, appointed at a meeting of business men held at the office of one of our leading iron firms, left for Washington last evening to interview the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the reissue of greenbacks. A respectable portion of this committee expressed themselves as opposed to the measure before they started on their mission.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Even. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 116⅝ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 115⅝ | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 115½ | 116 | 116 |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 115⅝ | 116 | 116 |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 114⅝ | 114¾ | 114⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 115 | 115 | 115¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114⅝ |
| 10-40s | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| New 5s | 111 | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| Gold | 111 | 112⅞ | 113⅜ |
| Currency 6s | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 113 |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 116⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 115⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 115⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 115⅝ |
| United States 10-40s | 108¼ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 114⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 115 |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 114⅝ |
| Currency Pacifics | 113¼ |

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 28, 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 25—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—Silver bars | $ 95,601 |
| September 25—Steamer Strasburg, Southampton—Mexican silver coin | 122,623 |
| French silver coin | 43,000 |
| September 26—Steamer Holsatia, London—Mexican eagle dollars | 20,000 |
| For Hamburg—Foreign coin | 2,700 |
| September 28—Brig Angostura, Ciudad Bolivar—Gold | 11,000 |
| September 28—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—Silver bars | 66,697 |
| Mexican silver | 45,000 |
| Total for the week | $ 406,627 |
| Previously reported | 57,568,178 |
| Total since January 1, 1872 | $57,974,805 |
| Same time in 1871 | 55,702,102 |
| Same time in 1870 | 49,230,072 |
| Same time in 1869 | 26,660,840 |
| Same time in 1868 | 77,103,414 |

The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending September 28th, 1872, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 23—Schr. Eathen, Baracoa—Gold | $ 580 |
| September 23—Steamer Merrimack, Rio Janeiro—Gold | 248 |
| September 25—Str. Rising Star, Aspinwall—Silver | 20,263 |
| Gold | 989 |
| September 18—Brig Curacoa, Curacoa—Silver | 300 |
| Total for the week | $ 22,380 |
| Previously reported | 2,938,499 |
| Total since January 1, 1872 | $ 2,960,879 |
| Same time in 1871 | 7,802,913 |
| Same time in 1870 | 8,239,889 |
| Same time in 1869 | 11,202,442 |
| Same time in 1868 | 5,772,959 |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| October 23, 1872. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 113 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sutro | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western Union Tel | 79 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quicksilver | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Adams Express | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wells, Fargo Express | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American Express | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States Express | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York Central Scrip | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland and Pittsb'h | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago and Northwest | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. preferred | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rock Island | 110 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul | 57 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. preferred | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. preferred | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fort Wayne | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ohio and Mississippi | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago and Alton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. preferred | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Harlem | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Jersey Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn's Central | 59 | Lehigh Valley R. R. | 59½ |
| Phila. and Erie | 25⅜ | North Penna R. R. | 49½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39 | United Co's of N. J. | 125¼ |
| Catawissa | 56½ | Schuylkill Navigat'n. | 14¼ |
| Oil Creek & Alle'y R. | 34½ | Reading | 57⅝ |

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—The firmness we have before noted in the oil market has been maintained. Dealers say the advance is a legitimate one, and will be sustained. In certain parts of the oil regions it is almost impossible to get correct figures. Parkers is quoted at $4 50@4 55, a further advance. These are the highest figures reached for some time. Holders contend that the top has not been reached.

REFINED.

The market was firm, being in sympathy with the raw material. Spot or October is held at 26½c. Sales 5,000 bbls, S. O. or 30 days, at 26½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm: city make $2 05@2 10; country make $2 00. Stocks very light.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—The market rules firm. Spot is excited, and it is impossible to buy at reasonable figures; held at $4 50@4 40.

ROUSEVILLE, October 23.—Market firm with considerable inquiry. We quote at $4 20@4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 23.—Market firm at $4 25@4 30.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market very firm at $4 60; lower road $4 45; upper road $4 30.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Closing 23.—For crude in bulk the demand is quite brisk, and prices are higher and closed very strong; 14c is a fair figure for short delivery; sales 1,000 bbls November delivery on private terms; 2,500 to short delivery part 13⅞c; 500 bbls New York boat 14c; business in refined has again been liberal, shippers being the principal purchasers, the demand running mainly upon November delivery, and closed at 26⅞c for November deliveries. The sales 7,500 bbls, October delivery, 26⅛c; fully 3,500 bbls buyers and sellers option November, mainly latter, 26⅛c. Philadelphia delivery is unchanged and active at stronger figures. The sales foot up 4,000 bbls, November, at 25c, closing with this figure bid. Naptha, New York delivery, firm and quotable at 14c bid for bulk lots; 18⅛c for November, on ship orders; 26c for city; cases are higher with a fair demand at 32c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market firm; S W 26½@26⅝c; cases 30⅛c; crude 14c; sales none; futures, 26⅛@26¼c for November.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, October 23.—Crude 14c; refined 26⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—October 26½@26⅛c; November 26⅛c, sales 8,000 bbls, November, at 26⅛c.

TIDIOUTE, October 23.—Market very excited, and nominally $4 20.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market very firm and prices are advancing; oil is now held at $4 60@4 65.

## WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 16.—Owing to the continued stringency in the money market, so far as commercial paper is concerned, the business is still limited. The stock of both foreign and domestic is remarkably small, and the receipts are very light. Producers hold their stocks well in hand looking for an advance, but it is impossible to foresee the course of the market, in view of the abnormal state of affairs at present existing. The markets in England remain firm, with no further increase in prices, however. We hear of no additional shipments. The sales comprise 75 bales Cape at 37c; 35 do 25c; 27 do Montevideo 43c; 5,000 lbs tubwashed 65c; 2,500 lbs medium fleece 67c; 5,000 lbs Texas at 25@36c; 7,000 lbs burry do, 25c; 4,000 lbs scoured Texas do 66c; 6 bags super pulled 50@55c; 100 bales medium do 56c; 50,000 lbs Texas 35c; 13 bales California spring 30c; 25 bales Cape 36c.—*Commercial List.*

October 19.—The market has not as yet recovered from its torpid state, and the business is still light. The inquiry, however, has been a little larger, principally for prime fleeces. Dealers maintain that prices have touched bottom, and any turn must be for the better. Advices from England are favorable, but we hear of no shipments thither. The stock of all kinds is remarkably small, and receipts continue very light. The sales foot up 30,000 lbs Texas at 25@36c; 7,000 lbs burry do, 25c; 4,000 lbs scoured California, 85@96c; 10 bags super pulled, 50c; 10,000 lbs lambs do, 48@54.

BOSTON.

October 19.—The slight increase of activity in the wool market noted by us two weeks ago has not continued, and the dullness of September has been resumed, sales being smaller than through the first of that month. The only improvement which can be mentioned is in fine fleece wools, which are held much more firmly than for some weeks. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX wools have been quite small, owing mainly to the fact that they are held at higher prices than manufacturers are willing to pay. There is much less disposition to make concessions to buyers than there has been, as money seems easier, and holders are confident of higher prices in the not distant future. They have been looked for so many times however, during the last few months, and have not been obtained, that the result is somewhat doubtful. The stocks of these grades are much smaller to-day in the Boston market than for several months, and the reports from Ohio as to the amount in first hands are very contradictory. Should it be demonstrated in the next few weeks that the stock of fine wool in the West is small, or that it is in the hands of men who can afford to hold it, higher prices may be looked for; but the stringency in the money market, which is working westward, may force holders send their wool forward, which would prevent an advance.

In other grades of wool there is no change to note. Pulled, and the poorer grades of fleece, are in ample supply for the condition of this market, and the demand is light. Manufacturers of poor goods find their produce a drug, and are not anxious to buy wool except at very low figures.

Foreign wools are selling very slowly, holders being unwilling to meet the market. There have been some arrivals of Cape, but few sales, and at present prices abroad are high enough to make reshipment pay expenses at least. Holders are firm at prices which few care to pay, and we hear of very little which has gone.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

### Something About Wool.

A prominent business man informed us the other day that the wool merchants of Cambridge were shipping their wool to this city, and then re-shipping to the East again, right past their own depot, and yet saving money, because at Zanesville there are competing railroads.—*Zanesville Advocate.*

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* says: "The clip of Oregon this year will exceed one million and a half pounds, and this wool commands, in the Eastern markets, from 10c to 15c per pound more than the wool from other States, because of its superior quality as long staple or "combing wool."

Messrs. Shriver and Peters, of Jackson township, shipped between three and four thousand pounds of wool to Boston, to be sold on commission, and on Saturday last Mr. Peters informs us that he had a return from it. The wool was sold there for 68 cents, from which they realized at 65 cents net. The advance at the same time wool at home, such wool could be bought there easily at 60 cents.—*Cambridge News.*

There are many of our wool growing friends in this section who would be delighted at a sight of a "Cambridge wool merchant." An energetic inquiry fails to develop the existence of a "wool merchant" in this place. If the thing is in our dry goods men or an odd clip now and then, and that, too, to balance an account, can by any stretch of the imagination be tortured into merchandising—then we have "wool merchants"—otherwise there are none. Candidly, so far as wool is concerned, holders are very firm in their views, buyers "a stiff-necked and perverse generation," and the market a myth.—*Guernsey Times.*

### Hog Crop of Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes the crop of hogs in Ohio this year, as reported by the State auditor, at 2,315,554 head, against 2,164,468 head in 1871.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—The inclemency of the weather to-day had a dampening effect upon the market, and trade in most branches ruled rather sluggish. Notwithstanding, the market ruled firm and a fair business was transacted. The market values continue to rule uniform, and we have no changes in prices worthy of note in leading articles. As a matter of course, perishable products are governed in price by the supply and state of the weather.

PRODUCE.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks except that received by express and elevator:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 9,084 | 9,299 | 18,383 |
| Apples, bbls | 860 | 759 | 1,619 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,953 | 2,356 | 4,309 |
| Corn, sks | 2,698 | 3,977 | 6,575 |
| Wheat, sks | 5,882 | 1,591 | 7,473 |
| Barley, sks | 5,210 | 1,873 | 7,083 |
| Rye, sks | 312 | 170 | 482 |
| Oats, sks | 5,070 | 5,824 | 10,894 |
| Butter, bxs | 20 | 241 | 261 |
| Bacon, trcs | | 108 | 108 |

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

By elevator, October 22:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 1,179 | Barley, bush | 473 |
| Corn, bush | 2,522 | Rye, bush | 378 |

By rail and river, October 22:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 416 | Rye, sacks | 170 |
| Corn, sacks | 809 | Oats, sacks | 833 |

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 14,610 | Apples, bbls | 77 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,422 | Butter, pkgs | 46 |

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—There is a fair demand, with sales as follows: Soda ash, common, 4⅛@5c; refined 6@6¼c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 9⅛@6c; pots 10c; pearls 11@11½c.

APPLES—The market for anything but of the choice is dull. A prime article of eating and cooking will command $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—New is coming in freely, and prices have a downward tendency, and 45@48c ⅌ gallon are the ruling rates.

BUTTER—The market to-day is reported dull, and on the better grades. Choice roll was held at 23@25c, with sales at these figures; fair to good, 15@19c; packed, 8@10c.

BEANS—New sell readily at $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bush. Little inquiry for old.

BEESWAX—There is no change in prices, with light sales reported at 35@37c ⅌ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand continues very active, and sales are reported at the following figures: ⅛ lb cans $1 75 ⅌ doz.; ½ lb cans $3 25 ⅌ dozen; 1 lb cans $6 00 ⅌ dozen.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to note; 4@7c are still the ruling figures.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts are on the increase, and it will not be long until all can enjoy the luxury of "buckwheat cakes." Prices nominally $5 00@5 25 per cwt; in 50 lb sacks 5½@6c ⅌ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in the market as there is fair demand by dealers as satisfactory, and they report sales at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 18c; sugar-cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 8½c; sides, rib, 12c; sides, clear, 13c; breakfast bacon 16c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 16c.

CHEESE—The receipts are large, which causes prices to be rather draggy, though they are not quotably lower. Following are the ruling rates of the market: New York Goshen 16@17½c; Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; dairy 13@15½c; sweitzer 16@18c.

NUTS—The arrivals are falling off and prices rule a shade firmer, with sales of chestnuts at $3 75@4 00 per bush; walnuts 60@70c; hickorynuts $1 20@1 50.

CEMENT—Besson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $2 00@2 25; Rosendale $2 00@2 25; calcined plaster $2 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The market is fully supplied and the various brands sell as follows: Sackets and Ayres $14 00@15 00 per bbl; choice cultivated $14 00; common grades $10 per bbl.

CANDLES—The market rules quite firm at present figures: Mould 12c per lb; stearine, full weight, 15c; 14 ounces, 13c; star, 14 ounces, 21c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The market is unchanged and prices remain quiet at $8 ⅌ case.

CARBON OIL—The market is very firm at 25c ⅌ gallon.

EGGS—Packed in oats in light demand. Prime sell readily at 25c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market has been quiet for the past two days, country orders being light. This is owing to the recent rains which has started up small water mills that have been idle for some time past for the want of water. We do not look for a great demand for the next few weeks to come. The demand for new spring wheat is reported on the increase, owing to their superior quality. We quote the following sales to-day: Penn Mills, bbls, $8 75; Penn Mills, bags, $8 50; Madison Mills, bags, $8 25; Rising Sun, bbls, $8 50; Ford's Best $7 50.

FEED—Prices are unchanged, with fair sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 35; shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 60@1 70; chopped corn $1 55; chopped rye $1 85; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

FISH—White Fish $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel, No 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $8 in bbls; $6 00@6 25 for medium; new Labrador split, $6 00; new Labrador, $7 00.

FEATHERS—No 1 geese remain unchanged at 72@75c to the trade, and 2@5c additional for small lots.

HAY—The arrivals have been large, but as yet prices have undergone no change, and sales are reported, on wharf and track, at $18@20 per ton.

GRAIN—Country millers are still in the market, and are heavy purchasers of red and amber wheats. We are reported sales to car lots as follows: Wheat, red $1 35@1 60; amber $1 65@1 84; red winter $1 55@1 65. Oats are rather difficult to quote; sales are reported at 37@42c in car lots. Corn—shelled is offered free in elevator at 60c. Rye—prices nominal at 70@75c. Prime barley in demand, with a fair sale; prime 80@90c; common 60c.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods in this line is quite fair and prices are firmly maintained. There is quite a movement in coffee, and some heavy sales are reported in New York and Baltimore at the advance. Refined sugars have advanced ⅛c cash, and the impression seems general among the jobbers of the seaboard that much higher figures will be paid before the close of another month. However this may be one thing is certain, and that is, that the stock of raw sugars is being largely reduced, and it is not possible that there will be any accumulation of the stock of refined, which is now inadequate to the wants of the trade. Below we note actual sales:

*Sugars*—Knight's yellow sugar 10⅛c; Knight's extra C 11c; Delaware do 10⅜c; Hoyl, G & Co. G 9⅜c; Wood's yellow do 10⅜c; H & Co, yellow C, 11⅛c; H & E, extra C, 11⅜@11⅝c; Monumental C 11⅝@11⅞c; Calvert's B 12⅛c; A 12⅝c; W & Co's B 12½c; A 12¾c; granulated 13c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13¼c; loaf 14½c; Demarara 11⅛c; P R 10@11c.

*Coffee*—Fancy Rio coffee 24½c; prime 23@23½c; good 22½c; fair 22@22½c; roasted, loose, 24½c; roasted, in packages 28c.

*Molasses*—New Orleans—Prime 80c; choice 85c. *Syrups*—Union 75c; H & E, extra, 50c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 90c; extra maple 95c.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@10c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c.

LARD OIL—Fall strained 75c; winter do 80c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c per lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; stearine 15@16c per lb.

HONEY—The receipts are light with the demand fair at 25c.

HAY—The market continues firm for sweet baled on track and wharf at $28@29 per ton.

LARD—Good demand at 9c in tierces; 10c in kegs; 11c in buckets; refined 10c; in pails 11c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 per bbl; eastern $1 75 per bbl.

ONIONS—Trade good at $3 25@3 50 for silver skins; $3 00 for yellow; $2 00@2 50 for reds.

PEAS—There is a good inquiry at present for green at $1 25@1 50 per bush.

POTATOES—The market remains quiet and unchanged. Peachblows sell at 65@70c per bushel; Jersey sweets $4 50 per bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sell at 17@18c per lb; live 50@55c per pair; ducks, wild, are scarce at $1 50@2 00 per pair; geese, dressed or undressed, live geese 50c per pair. Turkeys either dressed or undressed, live geese 50c per pair.

RAGS—Country mixed 3½@4c.

SAPOLIO—There is no diminution in the demand for the article, and $6 00 per box of six dozen is the ruling rate.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@3 60 ⅌ bush; flax seed $1 80@1 85.

VENISON—Saddles are quoted at 20c ⅌ lb; whole deer 14c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 23, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and in buyers' favor.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1 10½ cash; $1 08@1 08¼ seller November; No 3, $1; rejected 87½c. Corn firm, closing quiet at 31@31½c for regular and fresh; 31½c seller November, 31⅛c seller December. Oats steady at 21@21½c cash; 21½c seller November; 21¾c seller December. Rye quiet and steady, with offerings light, sales at 56½c. Barley firm; No 2, 55½@56c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork nominal at $13 cash and seller October; $12 75 seller November; $12 seller March. Lard dull at 8c with sales at 7⅞c seller December. Short rib middles 8½c; green hams steady at 12⅛c. Green meats steady. Dry salted meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong and salable at 88½c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton is freely offered and the demand moderate.

### New York Live Stock Market.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

### Cincinnati Market.

### New Orleans Market.

### Baltimore Market.

### Watertown Live Stock Market.

### Toledo Market.

### Milwaukee Market.

## COTTON MARKETS.

### Nashville.

### Memphis.

### Louisville.

## PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

## PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

## CORDAGE MARKET.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

## LUMBER MARKET.

## PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

## PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

## PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

## NATRONA CHEMICALS.

## CRACKER MARKET.

## TIN PLATES, ETC.

## TOBACCO MARKET.

## PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

## PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

## MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

## WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

## CANNED FRUITS, &c.

## BROOM MARKET.

## WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

## HORSE SHOES.

## HOP MARKET.

## New York Finance and Trade.

### Gold Closed at 113⅛@113¼.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was quiet to-day, with loans on stock collateral at 7 per cent., closing at 6@7 per cent., with some transactions as low as 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling weaker: long 108⅜@108½; short 110@110⅛.

GOLD.

Gold active, with loans from 1-32 to 1 per cent. per day. There is much apprehension in regard to savings banks throughout the country, trouble among which is reported from different sections. The later rumors are relative to the Freedman's Savings Bank, whose branches extend through the Southern States, and the People's Savings Bank, of Syracuse. Gold, which opened at 113, sold at 113⅛, and 112⅞, advanced to 113½ and closed at 113⅛ bid, 113¼ asked. Clearings $82,000,000. Treasury disbursements $67,500. Exports $77,319. The prospect of an advance in the rate of interest of the Bank of England to-morrow is much discussed. Private telegrams report great stringency in the London market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governments firm at an advance of ⅛@¼, in sympathy with gold.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881, cps | 116⅜@116⅝ | 5-20s, 1867 | 114 @115⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 115⅜ | 5-20s, 1868 | 114½ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 116 @116⅛ | 10-40s, cps | 108⅜@108⅝ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 114⅝@114⅞ | Currency 6s | 113⅝ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 114⅝ | New 5 ⅌ cents | 110⅞ |

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady at the following prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessees, old | 74½ | Missouri 6s | 93¾ |
| Tennessees, new | 75 | Union Pacific L. G. | 77½ |
| South Carolinas, July | 26 | Union Pacific I. B. | 83½ |
| South Carolinas, April | 26 | | |

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market is comparatively dull, with important fluctuations in only a few shares. The general feeling was one of uneasiness at the aspect of monetary affairs abroad and at home, the stringency appearing to extend everywhere at one time. During the morning the market showed a disposition to firmness, but in the afternoon there was a weak feeling and a gradual decline, which the leading bulls have evidently sold stocks freely within the past few days, and the market feels the weight of this load of long stocks. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 100¾ and 102⅝, with late dealings at 101½ to 102. Canton rose from 105 to 107, on the announcement that Daniel Drew and others had gone to Baltimore to sell some property. Ohio advanced from 46 to 47, and later declined to 46⅞. Western Union advanced from 78½ to 79⅛, and reacted to 78⅞. Northwestern common advanced from 74½ to 75, and afterward declined to 74⅝. Atlantic Mail declined from 15½ to 15⅛. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 79⅜ | Michigan Central | 116 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 46⅞ | Michigan Southern | 91⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 38⅝ | Illinois Central | 126¼ |
| Quicksilver | 46 | Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 89½ |
| Pacific Mail | 102⅜ | Northwest common | 74½ |
| Adams Express | 94 | Northwest preferred | 87⅝ |
| Wells Fargo Express | 85 | Rock Island | 110 |
| American Express | 79 | St. Paul | 57⅛ |
| United States Express | 77½ | St. Paul preferred | 76⅞ |
| New York Central | 95⅞ | Toledo and Wabash | 70¾ |
| Erie | 50⅝ | Fort Wayne | 94½ |
| Harlem | 112 | Chicago and Alton | 111½ |

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 19, 1872.

An exceedingly stringent money market, together with causes heretofore mentioned as affecting the market, have restricted the operations in raw irons this week to such lots as were required to assort stock.

We are reported the following sales:

### Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 tons gray forge red short | $50 00—4 mos |
| 150 tons Foundry No 1, Lucy | 55 00—4 mos |
| 50 tons silvery, Girard | 50 50—4 mos |

### Anthracite.

| | |
|---|---|
| 250 tons gray forge red short | $50 50—6 mos |
| 200 tons No 1 foundry | 55 00—4 mos |
| 70 tons silvery | private terms |
| 100 tons gray forge, neutral | private terms |
| 150 tons white, neutral | private terms |

## IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 16.—Scotch pig is quiet, and with light stocks full prices are asked. Occasionally a lot is sold at less than our quotations, but the principal importers refuse to sell below previous asking rates. We note sales of 50 tons Summerlee at $56; 175 do, $55; 125 do No 1 Carnbroe, $53; 75 do Gartsherrie, 150 do Glengarnock and 300 do from ship, a late arrival, and 300 do to go up river, on terms not made public. A sale of 200 tons Eglinton is reported at $51, which is below our quotations. In American No 1 brands there is nothing doing except to fill contracts with which the Lehigh companies are still behindhand; we hear of no sales. No English rails tend downward; we quote $73@74 gold, though 1,000 tons are reported sold at $70 cash. We quote English and French Bessemer steel $114@115 gold, and $125@130 currency. We understand and believe that the entire production of the English and American mills have been sold ahead for all of 1873 and part of 1874. Old English are quoted at $53@54 gold, with sales of 100 tons at $55 currency. Scrap is without change; there is none offering on the dock from first hands, and we hear of no sales excepting small lots at $45@46 from dock, and $50 from yard. The market for refined bar continues steady at our quoted figures, though we notice a decline of 3-10 of a cent in Philadelphia. The bar iron makers were in session recently at the St. Nicholas, but the result did not transpire. Fifty packs No 1 Russia sheet sold on private terms.

October 17.—*American Pig*—There is little change to note in the condition of the market for American iron. Although most of the companies are still working to fill old contracts, there is now no difficulty in getting iron to meet the demand, which is not large. For foundry iron the prices are well maintained, but gray forge and white and mottled are in large supply, so much so that quotations have been materially reduced. We quote No 1 foundry $55@56; No 2 $52@54; gray forge $42@45; and white and mottled $40. These figures are for Lehigh brands. Hudson river makes can be had for about $3 less.

*Scotch Pig*—The stock of Scotch pig iron is very light, and in the hands of but two or three parties, who are generally holding at about last week's prices. The demand, however, is very light and far below that of corresponding periods of former years. Included in the transactions the past week were 100 tons Glengarnock at $54 50; 50 tons do at $55; 300 tons do, from ship, at a trifle above $53, but this was sold under peculiar circumstances, and can hardly be called a fair criterion of the market value; 175 tons Summerlee at $55; 50 tons do at $56; 50 tons Coltness at $55; 125 tons Carnbroe at $53; 75 tons Gartsherrie, 400 tons Glengarnock, 250 tons do and 50 tons do on private terms. In addition to the above 200 tons Eglinton were reported sold at $51, but the parties said to have made the sale deny the transaction. We quote: Coltness, $60; Gartsherrie, $56@57; Summerlee, $55@56; Glengarnock, $55@56; Carnbroe, $53, and Eglinton at $52@52 50.—*Iron Age.*

EUROPEAN IRON MARKET.

From Alexander Sparrow & Co.'s Circular of October 5.—The extravagant prices to which makers advanced all descriptions of iron would have had the effect of seriously diminishing orders both for home consumption and export; and the business that has been done at maximum quotations is absurdly insignificant, old orders being nearly worked off, and new orders not coming in at makers' quotations. The Staffordshire "List" makers have seen the necessity of reducing prices, and at the preliminary quarterly meeting at Wolverhampton this week a reduction of £1 ⅌ ton on the rates was agreed to. This fixes best marks at £14 at the works, and good Crown Bars of ordinary make at the usual difference. Prices are still much too high to justify the expectation of an immediate return to full work, but makers say that until the price of ore and coal fall, there can be no return to moderate prices of finished iron. We notice in several districts symptoms that coal cannot long maintain present prices, and the active and successful search for iron ore is such that the supply must materially increase.

| | Free on board here. |
|---|---|
| Welsh bars | 3 ⅌ cent. £12 10 0 |
| West Staffordshire bar | 2½ ⅌ cent. £14 0 0@ 15 0 0 |
| Crown bars | 13 10 0@ 14 10 0 |
| Hoops | 14 0 0@ 16 10 0 |
| Sheets, Crown quality | 18 0 0@ 20 0 0 |

The London *Times*, of a recent date, speaking of the Cleveland iron trade, says, although it may be taken as highly probable that prices have reached the highest point, and some reduction from the present high rates may occur, yet in the present prosperous state of trade, and the existing dearness of fuel, there cannot be any solid reason for anticipating a panic.

BOSTON.

October 18.—The Boston iron market remains in the same condition noted for several weeks past, the depletion of stocks and breaking up of assortments continuing. The "Quarter Day" meeting only confirmed the reduction of rates for bar, heretofore noted. It had been expected that outside lots would be offered at lower than the list rates, and that orders would be received, but thus far no such result has followed, and Boston dealers are still holding off, as they can make nothing on good orders at present rates.

Foreign advices indicate a downward tendency in Scotch pig, but the decline, if it comes, will be far less rapid than the advance was, and many anticipate a rebound. Stocks are small, and mainly in the hands of a few men, who have the market in their control, and who, if policy dictated, would put up prices again. There is no Scotch pig in this market.

For American bar there has been no change. Very little is sold in the Boston market, except of extra sizes, as English can be laid down here at a less cost than American. In Pennsylvania there is no special change. We notice a reduction in the price of merchant bar by the Philadelphia mills to 5c a pound, but at the decline it costs here about what it is selling for. Nearly all the mills are far behind their orders and prices are very firm.

American pig is scarce and prices are firm. There has been an attempt by a few parties in Philadelphia to break down prices, but thus far it has failed. The products of nearly all the furnaces are sold for the remainder of 1872, and very few will take orders for delivery this year. A great many new furnaces are building, but it will be several months before they can be put in operation, and even then the demand may be equal to, as it is now in excess of, the supply. For the next three months at least, we see no reason to look for any decline in American pig.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

[From Circular of Edward Samuel.]

October 16.—There has been more inquiry for pig, but with the exception of a sale of 700 tons Scotch, on private terms, there have been no transactions of magnitude. The Philadelphia mills have reduced the base price of merchant bar to 5c ⅌ lb. Boiler and ship plate are in active demand, with no reduction. Closing prices: American No 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $52 50@54 00; No 2 $50 00@51 00; No 3 forge $45 00@46 00; No 4 white and mottled $40 00@41 00; American refined bar (mill price) 5c; common $100@115; rails (at mill) $87 50@90 00.

October 19.—There has been more inquiry for pig in the last few days—but with the exception of a sale of 700 tons of Scotch, on private terms, there have been no transactions of magnitude. Old rails and scrap are exceedingly dull. In manufactured iron the Philadelphia mills have reduced the base price of merchant bar to 5c. per pound. Boiler and ship plate are still in active demand, with no reduction in prices. In the English market an advance of 7s 6d over last week's prices is reported for Scotch iron, making the price there 130s. Old rails and wrought scrap are both firm abroad—the former being quoted at £7 15s C F and I to this port, and the latter £7 f. o. b. Liverpool.

Below are the closing prices for the week:

| | |
|---|---|
| American No. 1, Foundry Pig at furnace | $52 50@54 00 |
| American No. 2, Foundry Pig, at furnace | 50 00@51 00 |
| American No. 3, Forge Pig, at furnace | 45 00@46 00 |
| American No. 4, White and Mottled, at furnace | 40 00@41 00 |
| Scotch Pig, (cargo lots for shipment) | 54 00@56 00 |
| Old Rails, D. H.'s, (for shipment here), gold | 52 00@53 00 |
| Old Rails, D. H.'s, (on the spot and for arrival), gold | 48 00@50 00 |
| | T.'s 50c per ton less. |
| No. 1, Wrought Scrap, (ex. ship), currency | 60 00@49 00 |
| No. 1, Wrought Scrap, (for shipment here), currency | 57 00@54 00 |
| American Refined Bar, (mill price), currency | @ 5c |
| American Common Bar, (mill price), currency | 100 00@115 00 |
| American Rails, at mill, currency | 87 50@90 00 |
| English Rails, (ex. ship N. Y.), gold | 76 00@ |

BALTIMORE.

October 19.—The market for American pig iron is quiet, but prices are firm, and we quote as before, viz: For anthracite No 1 $55; No 2 $53; No 3 $48. Charcoal forge is steady with moderate demand at $55@60 per ton for ordinary, and at $65 for car-wheel iron. Scotch pig is also quiet, and we quote at $55 for Eglinton, and at $58 for Gartsherrie, ex-ship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The iron regions of Southeastern Missouri are attracting the attention of English capitalists. They will erect two large blast-furnaces and a rolling mill at Cape Girardeau this fall, fifty miles south of St. Louis. The immense iron deposits of hematite ore in Butler and Stoddard counties can be put down at the Cape at a very low figure. Coal can also be placed there at from $3 to $4 per ton.

The iron-ore supply of Missouri, for the present year, is estimated at 600,000 tons.

Messrs. Coleman & Kloman, of Pittsburgh, have leased 400 acres of ore property, adjoining the Republic Mine, with the outcrop of the Republic Mine upon it. The consideration is supposed to be at the rate of $5 per acre, with a fair royalty, on a fifteen year contract.—*Marquette, Michigan, Mining Journal.*

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle, No. head. | Hogs, No. head. | Sheep, No. head. | Hor's, No. head. | Mules No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Oct. 17 | 1,240 | 8,755 | 4,355 | 90 | 17 |
| Friday, Oct. 18 | 22 | 1,000 | 200 | | |
| Saturday, Oct. 19 | 1,845 | 5,090 | 925 | 45 | |
| Sunday, Oct. 20 | 1,020 | 3,100 | 860 | | |
| Monday, Oct. 21 | 1,580 | 6,800 | 2,200 | | |
| Tuesday, Oct. 22 | 1,000 | 2,290 | 495 | | |
| Wednesday, Oct. 23d | 1,580 | 2,700 | 2,550 | | |
| Total | 8,267 | 29,652 | 12,635 | 135 | 31 |
| Last week | 8,495 | 25,380 | 12,220 | 220 | 10 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle, No. head. | Hogs, No. head. | Sheep, No. head. | Hor's, No. head. | Mules, No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Oct. 17 | 1,760 | 3,025 | 4,600 | 60 | 17 |
| Friday, Oct. 18 | 660 | 5,400 | 1,800 | 39 | |
| Saturday, Oct. 19 | 1,500 | 3,200 | 300 | 45 | |
| Sunday, Oct. 20 | | 6,000 | 1,200 | 29 | |
| Monday, Oct. 21 | 1,346 | 1,300 | | 8 | |
| Tuesday, Oct. 22 | 920 | 2,200 | 900 | | |
| Wednesday, Oct. 23d | 1,640 | 2,500 | 400 | | |
| Total | 7,726 | 28,725 | 9,500 | 180 | 17 |
| Last week | 8,980 | 24,800 | 16,750 | 195 | 100 |

At the time of closing our last report, the market was dull and drooping, with but few cattle changing hands. During Thursday afternoon buyers took hold a little better in order to get their stock shipped in time for Eastern markets. But for this we think that the amount of trade would have been so small as hardly worth reporting. As it was, prices were very low, and what sales took place were at about buyers' own figures. The market closed on Friday evening very dull and draggy, with some lots unsold. This week trade opened on Tuesday with a rather light supply of cattle on sale. Nothing was done except the sale of two car loads to a country dealer, and, although buyers were here in fair numbers, they could not be got to make a bid on stock. All of them complained of the bad state of trade East, and said that although they had purchased their cattle low last week, in some cases they lost money, and that rather than run the risk, they would not ship any. It was also reported that an advance in freights would occur, and this has a tendency to retard operations.

On Wednesday the market opened with a small number of cattle on sale compared with other weeks, but still more than wanted, judging from all that has been sold. Buyers were very bearish, and sellers in order to sell had to concede from ⅛ to ¼c below last week's figures. At this time sales are taking place slowly, but there is no life in the trade, and from appearances it will drag slowly along and close dull. While the quality of the stock on sale is not first-class, still, on looking over the lots, any one can see that there is an improvement over receipts of the last two months. As the season advances the number of cattle well fatted is larger, as there are a class of farmers who hold stock until fit for the market, and it takes time to make them so. From this on the quality of the stock will be better.

### Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale this week are larger than for some time. The presence of Mr. Downes, who has been here for the last three weeks purchasing for still houses, has infused life in the trade, and those who have this kind of stock at home are sending it forward, knowing it will meet with ready sale. Prices are said to be a shade higher, running from $2 50 for common to $3 25 for good.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 65 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs, fine smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs $5 25 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; good 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; common $3 25 to $3 75; stockers, $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

### Hogs.

The run of hogs since the time of our last report has been heavy. The market has declined a little every day during the last week, and now prices are full 75c per 100 lower. So heavy has the run been that it was impossible to yard all the hogs, as but few were selling, and they accumulated very fast, so much so that a special train was made and about 4,000 head shipped out on Sunday, a thing that has not been done at these yards for a long time. To-day the market is dull and drooping. Philadelphia men are getting all the hogs they want on commission, and of course will not buy as long as they can do so. Yorkers are taking a few, but still the run is largely in excess of the demand, and until the run slacks off there will not be much life in the trade.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 65 to $4 75; prime Yorkers $4 40 to $4 50; common $4 25 to $4 35.

### Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been light, but still more than enough to supply the current demand. Prices are bad, from ⅛c to ¼c lower than last week. The decline has been caused by bad markets East. Buyers are not purchasing one-fourth of the usual number, and, of course with this falling off and the bad feeling prices cannot be sustained.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75@6 00; prime 90 lbs do $5 25@5 50; prime 85 lbs do $4 50@5 00; prime 80 lbs do $4 25@4 50; good 75 lbs $3 75@4 00; common $3 00@3 50.

### Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

### Hogs.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

### Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 21, 1872.

### Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads this week amounted to twenty car loads, or about four hundred head. In addition to these there were droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, making in all in the neighborhood of seven hundred head on sale this morning. In quality the offerings generally were common, but few good to prime offering. The supply was considerably lighter than expected, it being the lightest for some months. The drovers held cattle firm at the opening of the market at prices a shade higher than ruled last week. The butchers were not willing to pay any advance, and trade ruled slow for a little time, when it became more active, drovers selling at last week's figures. The market was the most active had for some weeks, and while some drovers report a slight advance, the majority of them say trade ruled more active, but prices were no better.

The demand for cattle this week was not so good as it generally is, on account of a great many of the butchers having cattle ahead; had it not been for this the market would have no doubt been better. As it was every person appeared satisfied, and we heard less grumbling than for some time. Some drovers from the country who have not been in this market for some time thought the prices rather low, refused to sell, and drove to East Liberty.

### Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale to-day was fair. In quality they were generally common. The principal portion of them were bought by the still house men, and but few were taken by butchers. The prices paid are not high, being in sympathy with other grades of cattle. Still they find a ready sale.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $4 25 to $4 75; common steers (fine and smooth) $3 50 to $4 25; bulls, $3 50 to $3 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; cows $3 00 to $4 25; heifers $3 75 to $5 50.

ARRIVALS.

Below will be found the arrivals at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. McKewn, cashier:

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| Marks & Bro., Crestline | 4 |
| Greenwald & K., Crestline | 1 |
| J. Mairing, Loudonville | 1 |
| A. Campbell, Salem | 1 |
| M. B. Doty, Youngstown | 1 |
| C. M. Hines, C. Dover | 1 |
| V. Cockins, Bellair | 1 |
| James Reed, Bellair | 1 |
| S. Ferdyce, Bellair, Bellair | 1 |
| W. Blackston, Bellair | 1 |
| S. Hathway, Bellair | 1 |
| Wm. Armstrong, Bellair | 1 |
| Wm. Thompson, Bellair | 1 |
| J. Miller, Bellair | 1 |
| Total | 20 |

HOGS.

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| P. M. Snyder, Orrville | 2 |
| W. C. Holler, Mansfield | 1 |
| J. Rothchild, East Liberty | 2 |
| F. Hector, East Liberty | 1 |
| Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty | 4 |
| G. Emerick, East Liberty | 1 |
| Total | 11 |

SHEEP.

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| J. W. Unger, Canton | 1 |

### Cattle Sales.

Holmes and Hunter sold 20 head common Ohio cattle at figures running from $3,15 to $4,50 per hundred pounds.

J. Needy retailed 2 car of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5,75 to $6,50 per hundred lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $4,50 to $6,00 per hundred lbs.

E. Katz sold 50 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $5,50 to $6,50 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlon sold 20 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3,50 to $6,00 per hundred lbs.

Carr and McCallister sold 65 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $3,50 to $5,50 per hundred lbs.

Winter and Shedemantel sold 25 head of Butler county cattle at prices varying from $4,00 to $5,50 per hundred lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 35 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

J. Rothchild sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $3,50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 60 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Lobeman & Zeigler sold 23 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $3 75 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

R. McCaslin sold 6 head of Lawrence county cattle at prices varying from $4 25 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Winter and Shaw sold 35 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Humes sold 27 head of Beaver county cattle at figures from $3 50 to $4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 40 head of Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

J. Kennedy sold 5 head of Beaver county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 55 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Reyers sold 24 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head of mixed Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at figures from $4 to $5 per 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 25 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to $6 per 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 50 head of Greene county cattle at figures from $4 00 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 70 head of Ohio cattle, at prices varying from $5 00 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Fliek sold 24 head of mixed Washington and Greene county cattle, at prices from $4 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 19 head of Ohio cattle, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 19 head of Cherokee cattle, at $3 37 per 100 lbs.

### Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, amounting to about seventeen hundred head. The market ruled firm on good to prime sheep, but dull on common and lower grades. At twelve o'clock there were a good many sheep unsold, generally tail ends. Below will be found a full and complete list of the sales, from which the reader can gain a fair idea of the market.

Flinner & Shedamantel, 180 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $5 00 per head.

J. Beeler, 50 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

Stakley & Stouffer, 72 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $3 00 to $5 50 per head.

R. McCaslin, 45 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $1 50 to $5 00 per head.

A. Eckert, 88 lambs, Butler county, $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

H. Naghel, 24 lambs, Butler county, $3 50 per head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 190 sheep and lambs, Washington county, $1 50 to $5 25 per head.

J. Hammel, 28 sheep and lambs, Washington county, $2 65 per head to 5c per lb.

J. Hayward, 185 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $3 50 to $5 50 per head.

J. Gallagher, 44 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $3 50 to $5 50 per head.

Neeley & Farley, 130 sheep and lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $4 50 per head.

J. W. Unger, 15 sheep, Ohio, $3 80 per head.

J. W. Steward, 50 sheep, Ohio, $3 00 to $4 00 per head.

John F. Neeley, 50 sheep, Allegheny county, 5c to 6c per lb.

John F. Neeley, 60 lambs, Allegheny county, $3 75 per head.

### Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week amounted to some twenty-eight hundred head, the largest number ever known to be on sale at Allegheny since the removal to the wholesale yards. Notwithstanding the offerings were so large, the market was much better than expected, butchers took hold freely, and most of the offerings changed hands. Sales were made in a retail way from $4 50 to $5 5 50.

## JAMES HUNTER,

Live Stock Dealers in Allegheny,
SELLS ON COMMISSION ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Sales guaranteed and returns promptly made.

Parties desiring can have a circular containing full information of market and prospects by addressing
JAMES HUNTER,
No. 128 Jackson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

### Undeveloped Vigor.

The feeble and debilitated usually fancy they are in a more hopeless condition than they really are. The resources of nature are not easily exhausted. Even when strength and appetite fail, when the eyes are heavy and lustreless, the complexion pallid, the nerves tremulous, the body attenuated, and the mind depressed, there is generally a reserve of latent power behind such palpable evidences of weakness. Various modes of treatment are resorted to by physicians in the hope of developing and rendering available this store of sleeping vitality, but the surest, and indeed the only thorough safe and reliable means of awakening the dormant energies of the system is a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Electricity, shower baths, the flesh brush, sea bathing, &c., may be well enough in their way, as auxiliaries, but they do not reach the source of the evil. All physical debility proceeds either from a derangement of the functions of the assimilating, secretive and vital organs, or from a sluggish constitution. In either case, and also in cases where both causes exist, the Bitters will invariably produce an immediate and salutary change in the condition of the patient, and eventually effect a complete cure. None of the dangerous alkaloids, too often administered as tonics, can be otherwise than deleterious under such circumstances, and to give mercury is positively criminal. The direct effect of the great vegetable specific will be manifested in an improved appetite, a more cheerful frame of mind, a gradual return of strength, an increase of flesh and a healthier complexion. Meanwhile, however, the constitution, if inert and feeble, will have been roused and renovated by the subtle elements of invigoration contained in the Bitters.

### Rupture Successfully Treated

by Dr. Reichenbach, No. 11 Market street. Some of the cures effected by the Doctor are truly wonderful. He can cure the worst cases in from six to eight week's time. Hundreds of testimonials have been received by him from his former patients, attesting the singular efficacy of his mode of treatment in severe cases. The afflicted should give him a call.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

### C. Coleman & Son,

proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Marion avenue near the soldiers' monument, with their increased capacity and enlarged facilities, are enabled to fill all orders for their superior city farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimble, Skein wagons, spring wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc., promptly and to the entire satisfaction of purchasers. d*

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs. 607

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples, salt rheum, ring worm, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

## MARRIED.

WIREL—WILLIAMS—On the evening of Thursday, October 17th, by Rev. J. M. Lyon, Mr. GEORGE WIREL and Miss HANNAH WILLIAMS, both of Etna.

HESNER—HEYDEMEYER—On Thursday evening, October 17, 1872, by the Rev. F. Shiedt, Mr. WILLIAM HESNER and Miss KATE HEYDEMEYER, both of this city.

MORROW—GILCHRIST—On Thursday morning, October 17th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Keene, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. R M B. MORROW, of Oakdale Station, Allegheny county, Pa., and Miss S. E. GILCHRIST.

MILLER—FRALICH—On Thursday evening, October 17th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by the Rev. Jos. L. Miller, of Philadelphia, MORRIS F. MILLER and EMMA G., daughter of D. H. Fralich, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

SHAW—KELLEY—On Tuesday evening, October 15, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sharpsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, Mr. WILSON A. SHAW, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MAGGIE, daughter of A. Kelley, Esq.

EMERY—MORRISON—On Tuesday evening October 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Loomis, of Meadville, JOHN A. EMERY and MARY, daughter of John Morriston, Esq., all of this city.

CRAIGHEAD—PARK—On Tuesday evening, October 15th, 1872, at No. 4 Anderson street, Allegheny, by Rev. D. Palmer, Mr. R. A. CRAIGHEAD, and Mrs. E. G. PARK, both of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa.

## DIED:

BOYD—On Tuesday afternoon, October 22, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH BOYD, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

SMITH—At Rantoul, Ills., Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH, Brewer, formerly of this city.

RIDDLE—On Sunday, October 20th, HOLLAND RIDDLE, in the fifty-second year of his age.

CARTER—October 20th, 1872, at the residence of his son, D. A. Carter, No. 264 Penn avenue, RICHARD CARTER, Sr., in the eighty-first year of his age.

LUTY—On Wednesday morning, at 12:30 o'clock, CHRISTOPHER LUTY, in the sixty-third year of his age.

EVANS—On Wednesday morning, October 16th, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. JANE M. EVANS.

COOPER—At his residence in Allegheny City, on Monday, October 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m., JAMES M. COOPER, in the sixty-third year of his age.

IHMSEN—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, HARRY, son of William and Jennie Ihmsen, aged 16 years.

DAVIS—October 15th, Mrs. CLARISSA, wife of William Davis.

BOYLES—On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. ANN JANE BOYLES, in the forty-first year of her age.

GRAND FINAL

Torchlight Display!

All Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Marching Clubs, of Allegheny County,

Are Requested to Prepare for the

GRAND FINAL DISPLAY

OF THE CAMPAIGN,

To be Arranged by the County Committee for the Evening of

Friday, Nov. 1st, 1872

Clubs of adjoining Counties are earnestly invited to join and aid in making this the

*Most Imposing Display*

Ever Held in Western Pennsylvania.

To this end those who may be within reach of the city are invited to correspond with the Secretaries of the Committee as to any arrangements that are necessary to be made.

The Clubs of Allegheny County are requested to report the number of men that they are likely to turn out.

PROMPT ACTION IS NECESSARY, SO THAT THE AFFAIR MAY BE MADE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Due notice as to details will be given.

A. G. GROSS, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE,
JAS. ONSLOW,
B. C. CHRISTY,
Secretaries.

WThS*

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—WORK for every Canvasser. Any one with from $50 to $500 can get permanent employment. An ordinary man can make an hundred per cent. every month. For further particulars call on or address ISAAC VANCE, No. 124 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year ........ $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year ........ 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

## PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS!

The Greeleyites are comforting themselves with the hope of yet carrying Pennsylvania. They base this hope on the expectation of catching the Republicans napping after the recent victory, while they, the Democrats, will be out to the last man.

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Exists there such a possibility? The only way to make sure that there does not, is to rally out the full vote of the party, and in all respects to go on as though the contest by the opposition were to be as fierce as ever. See to it that you are not caught napping, and that everything is made perfectly safe. Get your committees at work without delay. Prepare for unfavorable weather and for a full vote. Let the marching clubs come out, and let the time between this and the election be lively.

---

"FOUR years more of Grant and Grantism are more than the American people can stand. They will not stand it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Keep quiet, my fellow. You talked in that way about LINCOLN; and you know what happened. GRANT is going to be President "four years more," and we would like to know what you are going to do about it.

---

HOW THEY come down! At a gathering of the chief mourners from the Liberal and Democratic camps in New York a few days ago, at which many States were represented, "the reports," according to their own account, "pointed to a very close and doubtful contest in November." Three weeks ago there was nothing resembling a doubt in the contest,—GREELEY was to go in almost unanimously. All at once it has become "close and doubtful",—which, honestly stated, means utterly hopeless.

---

WE think we can say that the speculations afloat concerning appointments by Gen. HARTRANFT, Governor elect, are without any foundation in truth. That they first found embodiment in the New York *World* would, of itself, be reason enough for rejecting them as mere inventions. It is probable that Gen. HARTRANFT will take time to act, and when he has determined in his own mind on whom he will bestow appointments, the New York *World* will not be selected as the medium for communicating with the public.

---

IN his speeches since the October election Gen. SCHURZ, and the GREELEY orators generally, admonish their hearers to prepare for "another term of Grantism." The Missouri Senator virtually gave up the contest in a speech at St. Louis on the 13th, in which the Chicago *Tribune* represents him as saying:

> "He acknowledged the reverses, and that the issues of the campaign are doubtful, but the conclusion he drew was that, there being danger, they must prepare for it. If they had difficulties to conquer they must put forth every effort. They had terrible odds against them, but so long as there is a fight, so long there is hope of victory."

Is there a man who can read so dull that he does not know that this is virtually striking his flag by the Missouri Senator?

---

A PROPOSITION has been started in commercial circles for the establishment in this country of business courts of arbitration, to which trade disputes and such other commercial questions as are incapable of adjudication by the regular courts, shall be referred for settlement. Courts of this character have for a number of years been in operation in several of the countries of Europe, with, it is said, the most satisfactory results. A bill for their establishment in England is also pending in Parliament, with every prospect of becoming a law at the next session, and it is forcibly argued that, in view of the constantly increasing volume of commercial transactions in this country, the time has come for the introduction of the system here, and its application to general business pursuits.

---

AT last the New York *World* is forced to admit that GREELEY's election is scarcely within the range of possibility, wherein it agrees with CARL SCHURZ. Like him, however, the *World* counsels keeping up the show of fighting for GREELEY. It cannot have escaped the attention of the general reader that since the October elections GREELEY papers all over the country have been assiduous in administering to him soothing potions in the form of excessive praise and fulsome flattery. To such an extent has this been carried that the suspicion arises that, defeat being GREELEY's inevitable fate, his supporters have addressed themselves to the task of rendering the path to his political grave as pleasant as possible, as the only thing they can do. The *World* has chosen to go farther, and break to him what is to be his fate.

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FORNEY, it seems, finds it impossible to forgive the voters of Pennsylvania for daring to be just. The election of General HARTRANFT, and his own overthrow by the incensed people, stick in his gizzard like a fish-bone or MACBETH's "Amen." Hence, referring to the case of a County Treasurer out west who has been detected in using the public money in private speculation, he says that in Pennsylvania "men are promoted for actions like this." FORNEY was one of the petitioners for the pardon of YERKES; and down to the period of HARTRANFT's nomination for Governor, one of that gentleman's warmest eulogists. YERKES has declared on oath that the charges against HARTRANFT are not true, and FORNEY has never in his conscience believed them to be true. But he cannot pardon the plain and upright masses for wringing the neck of his egregious conceit and vanity. That is all there is of it.

---

THERE are many curious things in this world; and if it should turn out that the registration in Philadelphia, complained of as excessive by MCCLURE and his co-workers since their defeat, and denounced by them as evidence of intended fraud—was the result of that eminent "reformer's" industrious zeal for BUCKALEW, it would not be much more surprising than some other singular things which have taken place in the history of modern politics; particularly when it is remembered that while the registration in that city exceeded 160,000, the vote itself fell below 110,000. Were there any spurious naturalization papers prepared, but not used? That might help alike to explain the discrepancy and to account for MCCLURE's cry of "fraud." For, among the most curious things in the world, is the habit which some persons have of shouting "stop thief," when they least desire his capture.

---

WAS this another trick of ALECK MCCLURE's? For it now appears that, notwithstanding Governor CURTIN's eager acceptance of the Confederate nomination for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, made vacant by the withdrawal of ex-Governor BIGLER in his favor, no votes are returned for him in a number of counties, and it is said even that it is doubtful whether he is elected. Whether the Democracy declined to accept BIGLER's resignation, or whether the ticket had been printed and circulated before his withdrawal, is not yet quite clear; but it is stated on good authority that he was voted for instead of CURTIN, which of course leaves the latter out in the cold; since the former cannot transfer his certificate of election to him, however greatly he might desire to do so. It would not be at all surprising should it turn out that this whole business was arranged by MCCLURE for some reason which, as DUNDREARY says, "no fella can find out."

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WHILE it is not claimed that the results of the South Carolina election are to be taken as a test on the Presidential question, for the reason that both of the gubernatorial candidates were in favor of GRANT, yet the fact that the bolting ticket was overwhelmingly defeated, notwithstanding the strong reinforcement which the disaffected Republicans received from the combined Liberal and Democratic forces, who preferred to vote for TOMLINSON and his associates instead of nominating candidates of their own—shows the utter absurdity of the claims which have been put forth in some Confederate quarters that GREELEY would carry South Carolina in November. In all the elections in States in which the Presidential question entered as an issue, Greeleyism has been found to be one of the principal causes of the unbroken series of defeats with which the opposition have met. The ballast was too heavy for the ship. If HORACE GREELEY wilts in the degree in which the vanity is taken out of him, he will be the limpest man in creation on the sixth of next November.

---

THE more the average Democrat who "pulled true" on the 8th instant thinks the matter over and becomes possessed of the facts, the more is he convinced that certain leaders of the party were bought up. MCCLURE "speaks out in meeting" on the subject. He asserts that in Philadelphia alone there were fully 20,000 Democrats who did not vote the ticket—probably one-fourth voted the Republican ticket under promise of pay or protection, or both, and certainly 15,000 did not vote at all. They were not dissatisfied with the ticket, but they were dissatisfied and *disgusted with the infidelity of their leaders*. There was *direct debauchery of every Democrat who would name his price*." Some time before the election the report was current that both RANDALL and MCCLURE had sold out. MCCLURE's statements certainly do not tend to disprove it. The assertion that "any Democrat could name his price," was probably intended by MCCLURE as a direct charge that RANDALL did sell out. It is understood that concerning MCCLURE's fidelity RANDALL is not less emphatic. The rank and file, therefore, are drawing their conclusions.

## DAKAITY IN AMERICA.

Peculiar interest attaches to the robbery of the Saratoga National Bank on the 14th inst., because it seems to indicate a new development of the warfare upon property in the United States. It was a regular case of the kind of robbery concerning which the world used to hear so much under its East Indian name of *Dakaity*. Italy also has long been familiar with the mode. In India, under its native rulers, *dakaity* or band robbery was the plague and terror of the people for ages, and its almost complete suppression at the hands of the British conquerers of the country, would, by itself, suffice to justify British domination, as it has done as much as any other single measure to render British domination a blessing. Assembling soon after midnight at their place of rendezvous, the band of *Dakaits* would quietly proceed to the village, or to the house of the rich proprietor, which its chief had determined to rob, and after having done the business, the robbers would melt away in different directions as quietly as they had assembled, and became so completely merged with the population that no trace of them could be found. They never took life if it could be avoided. Our Saratoga Dakaits were evidently very anxious to spare the lives of all the people in the bank-house. To the mistress and her daughters, according to the testimony of Mrs. HOEVENBERGH, they were "very polite," though they put handcuffs on their hands and gags in their mouths, and tore fine sheets into shreds to make fetters for their feet. Towards Mr. HOEVENBERGH they were less considerate, as they "put his hands in handcuffs behind his back and made him work at the lock in that way." This seems a strange proceeding, as it is difficult to understand how they could expect him to operate successfully on the complicated lock without the use of his eyes. It is altogether a very remarkable affair. It is, however, only one of a class of facts rapidly accumulating, which point to the necessity of taking measures more effectual than any yet devised for the safety of "portable property." No locks yet contrived can be depended upon, and no safes are trustworthy against the invasion of scoundrels. In some of the older sections of the country the police, trained and maintained for the protection of property, have been lately implicated with alarming frequency in crimes against the very interest for whose safety they were employed. Private watchmen are an obvious resource; but, assuming them to be always worthy of confidence, their guardianship is of small account against organized bands of the kind which robbed the Saratoga bank.

Whatever may be the cause, there can be no doubt about the fact, that with the increase of wealth, and with the multiplication of rich men in the country, the number and audacity of the classes who live by theft and robbery are growing at a very alarming rate. To a steadily increasing number in our American communities wealth seems the supreme good, the want of which can be compensated by no other possession or endowment. Though they may not profess unbelief in the reality of those sanctions and penalties, a recognition of which was once so powerful a restraint upon the desires, and so effective a safeguard to the honesty of nearly all, they see them in so dim a light as hardly to be aware that any regard them; while the temptation of money is a constantly acting force which never relaxes its pressure for a moment, disturbing even their dreams with memories of the financial hopes and fears with which their minds by day have been agitated. It is enough merely to hint the possible influence of their observation of others, men already rich and making haste to be richer, who, even while professing to have felt the power of the world to come, and to be moved by the most lofty motives, yet in the ordinary routine of business do not hesitate to suppress the truth and to suggest falsehood in a manner not obviously more saintlike than the lie or the fraud of the merest sinner. Hundreds of the young in every community are thus left "naked to their enemies"—those consuming desires for riches as the only foundation on which to rest social influence and distinction.

Though these remarks may seem a digression from the subject with which we set off, they are really apposite enough. Our robbers of millions are very commonly men of fair business education, who starting in life with good promise of honorable success, succumbed to temptation and to the irresistible desire of becoming suddenly rich. And there can not be a doubt that one of the most powerful temptations to which such men are subjected in this country is the prospect of impunity which is so widely presented before them. Much might be said about the leniency and indulgence with which society in some sections of the country regards departures from rectitude, justified by success or excused by mitigating circumstances. But the more injurious impunity, the impunity which is helping on with such alarming rapidity the development of crime against property among us, is of another and less pardonable sort. As Mr. EDWARD CRAPSEY remarks in his lately published volume—*The Nether Side of New York*—"statistics show that our thieves wage their crusade against society without much cause to fear the terrors of the law." He says, "it is a well established fact that the adroit, practiced, and therefore dangerous thieves, very rarely come under the jurisdiction of the courts." Thus, in 1868, of the 2,413 persons arrested for grand larceny in New York, only 347 were disposed of, that is, by acquittal or condemnation; all the rest, 2,066 were dismissed without trial. Of the 130 arrested for robbery, only 11 were disposed of, while all the others, 119, were dismissed. And Mr. CRAPSEY thinks the assertion of the New York Superintendent of Police quite credible, "that there are 10,000 indictments quietly laid away in the office of the District Attorney." No doubt, the great metropolis is exceptionally delinquent in this matter, and its failure to execute the law is sufficient to account for much of the crime prevalent throughout the country. But the tendency to excessive relaxation has long been apparent elsewhere as well as in New York, and if duly considered, the fact leaves no room for misgiving as to at least one cause of the growing insecurity of property even in villages and country places, and of the startling progress displayed by American thieves and robbers in the invention of new and in the adoption of old methods of pursuing their nefarious trade.

## EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The year 1872 will be forever remarkable, among other events, for the renewal of energetic efforts on the part of Christian governments for the suppression of the East African slave trade. There is, however, no contrast presented or new departure indicated, as an English journalist seems to fancy, in the fact that the government of the United States is lending its zealous participation and aid in behalf of the movement. Though a few years ago it recognized and defended domestic slavery as an American institution, the American government, in its early youth, took steps to deliver its skirts, in part at least, from responsibility and guilt in relation to the West African slave trade, by declaring it piracy, and then by uniting with England in patient and costly endeavors for its suppression. Unfortunately the motives which prompted American statesmen to oppose and put down the devilish traffic were misunderstood, or at any rate misrepresented. It was alleged that their chief object was to enhance the value of American slaves by stopping the supply of the article from without; and this very offensive charge was sometimes supported by corroborative suggestions more easily made than answered. Philanthropists always have been misunderstood, and our Southern Congressmen received from the Abolitionists of New and old England as little credit for humane and elevated aims in denouncing the African slave trade as in advocating the African Colonization Society. It was noticeable that our Southern philanthropists did not usually feel called upon, in either case, to resent the insulting construction put upon their humanitarian endeavors; wrapping themselves in their virtue, as if they felt the vesture to be its own reward, they seemed content to leave to future times the appreciative recognition of their labors. Happily the American government can now engage in the great work of humanity and sound policy, to which it has been invited, without any fear that its motives will be misinterpreted.

Though an Englishman, Dr. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, has investigated and exposed the facts by which the British government has been led to renew its crusade for the destruction of the East African slave trade, it is through an American citizen, Mr. STANLEY, that LIVINGSTONE's researches have been brought to the knowledge of the world. The fact is worthy of mention, because it is very probable that without this American's strangely adventurous, romantic and enthusiastic agency the results of the great explorer's researches among the Central African slave hunters would either have been wholly lost, or would not have been known for several years to come. Certainly, they could never have been brought to light under other circumstances so well adapted to arrest attention and stimulate action. And equally worthy of mention is the fact that STANLEY's marvelous journey in search of LIVINGSTONE was undertaken at the suggestion and accomplished at the expense of the editor of the New York *Herald*, a paper which was, in its way, during many years, a champion of American slavery. Having reminded readers of this well-known fact, we must, in justice, add that, under its present management, the *Herald* is somewhat zealously exerting its influence to give practical effect to Dr. LIVINGSTONE's representations and appeals in behalf of the miserable victims of the trade in human beings.

Of the horrors of the traffic in South Central Africa, every reader of LIVINGSTONE's lately published letters must have a very strong impression, its annual victims in that region amounting to more than a hundred thousand souls. In illustration of the horrors of the trade in what may be called North Central Africa, some painfully interesting details are given, in the *Herald* of the 16th inst., by a correspondent who dates his letter at Khartoum, in Nubia, the great depot of the slaves sent from Soudan and Abyssinia into Egypt. This correspondent estimates the annual export of slaves from the country lying between the Red Sea and the Great Desert at twenty-five thousand. "To obtain these twenty-five thousand slaves, and sell them in market, more than fifteen thousand are annually killed, and often the mortality reaches the terrible figure of fifty thousand. It is a fair estimate," says this writer, "that fifty thousand children are stolen from their parents every year."

The Viceroy of Egypt is anxious to put a stop to the traffic for several reasons. One is that it involves him with the western powers and deprives him of European sympathy, and another reason is that its abolition, he thinks, would be favorable to the prosperity of his Central African domains. As all the world knows, one object of Sir SAMUEL BAKER's expedition was the repression of the slave trade, and readers may remember the statement, published not long ago, that, according to a report received from Sir SAMUEL, "no slaves were brought down the Nile in 1871;" a fact which would prove the at least partial success of the expedition. But the *Herald* correspondent says that the trade continues as before, the negroes being secretly sent overland instead of by the river route. At present great uncertainty exists as to the whereabouts and condition of the BAKER expedition; it is known to be in peril of utter failure and perhaps destruction. However, whether it fails or succeeds, there is reason to believe that after the revelations recently made concerning the horrors of the slave trade in Eastern and Northeastern Africa, the great Christian powers will not rest before effecting its suppression in one way or another. The Zanzibar branch of the traffic is within easy reach of Christian control, and if the ruler of Egypt is in earnest about its suppression, the Egyptian branch cannot flourish much longer.

## TRADE PERIL OF ENGLAND.

The latest advices from the great commercial and manufacturing districts of England, particularly the latter, are indicative of a widespread feeling of uneasiness and distrust, notwithstanding that the upward tendency of prices has been so decisive and marked for some time past. The markets are subjected to influences on the effect of which it is impossible to reckon with confidence; while the knowledge of the fact that prices which are kept up by an artificial limitation of production are sure to lead to a corresponding reduction when the demand falls off, tends still further to increase the apprehension and sense of insecurity under which it is evident the manufacturers of that country are generally laboring. Added to these disturbing influences is the fact that the workingmen of Great Britain appear to be pushing to the extremest length the advantages they have obtained on account of the great demand for their labor and the present high prices of coal and iron in the market. The spirit of aggressive discontent seems to be fully aroused among them, and although they continue to wring concession after concession from their employers, the agitation for further increased rates of pay is maintained without the slightest diminution, with every prospect, too, of being kept up until the exigencies of the market peremptorily compel them to desist. Throughout the colliery and iron districts this is everywhere the case. Another advance of ten per cent. has recently been conceded by the manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and many other important industrial centers; while it is reported that the Amalgamated Association of Miners are about to demand an increase in wages of from twenty to thirty per cent.—to be enforced by a general "lock-out" should the demand be refused. In Scotland, also, a similar state of things exists, the prevalence of contracts to deliver iron and coal placing employers very much in the power of the workmen. Wages are being constantly increased, but still the production is not augmented. Indeed, it is said to be a general rule that the higher the wages the less the quantity of work done. It does not need any particular insight to see that, sooner or later, this condition of affairs will inevitably produce industrial stagnation, if not paralysis. Already the extreme rates of coal and iron have exercised a wide and far-reaching influence in stimulating production in other European States, bringing them into competition with Great Britain in not a few branches of industry heretofore exclusively monopolized by that country; while buyers, it is said, are everywhere holding back in anticipation of a decline; so that while the quantity of orders yet on hand will probably prevent any scarcity of work for some time to come, a reduction of wages must necessarily take place before many months have passed. Then will come the question whether the workingmen will consent to relinquish any portion of the advantage they have already gained, or whether capital shall be compelled to abandon the contest, withdraw from manufacture and refuse employment to labor. That will be the time when the whole subject will assume its gravest phase. We have faith in the sober and thoughtful ideas which, upon the whole, animate the bulk of the intelligent workingmen of England, but it is not to be denied that a crisis is approaching which will tax their powers of conciliation to the utmost. When the clash of opposing interests is at its highest, the noble necessity of reciprocal concession is greatest. This is the test which awaits the employers and employed of England. Will they be equal to the emergency?

## WHAT WILL PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS DO?

One thing is perfectly clear. That however few or numerous may be the States that vote for HORACE GREELEY in the ensuing Presidential election, Pennsylvania will under no circumstances be included in the number. This is as certain as anything relating to ordinary human affairs can possibly be, nor is it probable that there can be found a single person in the State, possessed of common intelligence, who has the remotest expectation that it will be otherwise, however earnestly he may desire it.

This being the case, the inquiry very naturally suggests itself as to what will be the probable course of the Democracy of this State upon the Presidential question. Not a single logical reason exists why any Pennsylvania Democrat should cast his vote for HORACE GREELEY, but there are very many and forcible grounds why the members of that party in this State should either deposit their votes for CHARLES O'CONOR, the Straight-out Democratic nominee, or else abstain from voting at all.

It is easy to understand how, in those States where local and congressional elections are yet to be held, that party, notwithstanding the widespread feeling of mortification and disgust inspired by the almost unbroken series of disasters with which Greeleyism has met since it first challenged the verdict of the people, will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; because in his success or defeat the triumph or failure of their own gubernatorial, legislative and Congressional tickets are involved. In this State, however, these questions have already been definitely settled, and the ensuing fight is to be a square contest between GRANT and GREELEY, with the absolute foreknowledge that the latter will be completely overwhelmed.

The sole point for the consideration of Democrats in this State, is, therefore, as to the moral condition, so to speak, in which it is fittest for them to meet the defeat which the candidature of GREELEY, almost as much as any other cause, has made inevitable. The reasonable supposition is that, since such defeat is unavoidable, they will choose rather to confront it in the spirit of political consistency and sincerity, than by even seeming to countenance the conglomerate imposition which, forced upon them against their best judgment and convictions, has brought the party into its present ruinous strait. However the question of expediency may affect the Democracy of other States, it can have no possible application here. The only problem for solution relates to the future existence and prospects of the party, and to the best mode in which these are to be guarded and maintained. The conviction is every day gaining ground that the only true way of retrieving the misfortunes, of the Democracy in the future, is by abandoning, at once and finally, the unnatural alliance of which GREELEY is the head and front. At the worst, it is justly argued, there would under such circumstances be always left a nucleus of principles around which the organization might rally and cohere; while in the other event principle and party must inevitably be buried in a common grave, without the slightest hope of future resurrection for either. These views are making great progress among intelligent and reflecting Democrats throughout the State, and while the subject is of little concern to us, as Republicans, there can be no doubt whatever that they are pretty nearly correct.

## TERRORISM IN THE SOUTH.

The New York *Sun* boldly intimates that the system of terrorism and fraud by which the GREELEY majority in the late Georgia election was principally secured, is to be "tried on" by the Democracy of other Southern States at the ensuing Presidential election. "It is undoubtedly true," says that paper, "that the failure of Congress to revive the Enforcement Act in all its rigor has rendered worthless and powerless a good deal of the political machinery whereby the carpet-baggers have heretofore held control of the Southern States." In other words, the generosity of the government is to be taken advantage of by the Greeleyites of those States, to intimidate and drive away loyal men from the polls, and by all the brutal appliances known to political ruffianism to obstruct the right of suffrage and make it next to impossible for a Republican vote to be cast. The *Sun* is of opinion, "from information which has come into its possession," that the Southern States "have determined to fight this battle on their own account and in their own way, to the bitter end"—the "way" being the lawless and murderous course stated above.

A man who, in view of such openly avowed designs as these, does not see that in its final analysis Greeleyism means the practical disfranchisement of the loyal people of the South, whether white or black, is stone blind. Indeed, a "confidential" circular recently issued to the Democracy of Louisiana, some copies of which fell into Republican hands, shows that their hatred to the government, to "Yankees," "carpet-baggers" and "niggers," is as intense and remorseless as ever. This circular calls upon the Democracy to raise money and organize for "secret action" in every part of the State. "Encourage," it says, "your leading colored men to demand all the offices; furnish them money, sign their official bonds, and give them every assistance to drive the Yankee out. When you have done this, the battle is over, the State is ours, and the negro and carpet-bagger fall in the same grave." Nothing less than the striking of political equality out of the Constitution, and the re-establishment of what they term "a white man's government," will satisfy the demands of the southern supporters of HORACE GREELEY. We doubt whether the people of the Northern States are even yet thoroughly alive to the imminence of the perils that threaten alike the institutions and the life of the Republic. Men of the nation! strike home!

## THE GREAT FRAUD.

There never was a more senseless plea made than that which ascribes the October result in Pennsylvania to fraud. It is, perhaps, true that frauds were committed; but that they told on the final result no one believes, and no candid man of ordinary intelligence will pretend. That the Greeleyites should be bewildered, we can understand; that they should be at a loss for a reason, is perfectly natural; but there is no excuse for trying to make people believe that but for frauds the result would have been different. If frauds have been committed, they have not been all on one side; and if the sum total could be ascertained, the striking of the balance would not be appreciable in the result. Whether HARTRANFT's majority is thirty-five or thirty-six thousand does not alter the grand fact that Greeleyism in Pennsylvania has met its Waterloo, and that Democrats in considerable numbers have contributed toward such a result. There is no fraud even charged so great as that which is sought to be perpetrated by disguising that an overwhelming majority of the voters of Pennsylvania have deliberately, and with an earnestness seldom if ever before witnessed, declared against GREELEY and Greeleyism, and for GRANT. There is no other possible definition, and the defeated leaders who try to make it appear otherwise only furnish another proof of dishonesty and an additional reason why they should not be trusted. They know how false is the cry of fraud—how hopeless their prospect. They see clearly the end of their miserable jugglery over GREELEY and Reform. There is not one among them that does not know and confess to himself how wretched is the farce they are playing, and that any attempt to play it with sober faces and apparent earnestness is a fraud ten thousand times greater than the sum total of all they even pretend was committed at the October election.

## ENGLISH COAL FAMINE—SUPPLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A Washington dispatch says:

> "The coal famine in England creates a demand for the bituminous coal of Maryland. Within a few days parties in Georgetown have received orders transferred from Liverpool, England, for large quantities of Cumberland coal, to be shipped to Bombay, Point de Galle, Aden, East Indies, Madeira, Alexandria, Egypt, Rio Janeiro, Aspinwall, St. Thomas, Martinique, Havana, Valparaiso and several other distant points. This circumstance is unprecedented in the history of the Cumberland coal trade. The coal will be mainly shipped in foreign bottoms from Georgetown.
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> "The American bark Orient is now loading at the wharves for Aspinwall. In a few days quite a number of foreign vessels will doubtless be in the Potomac to fill the orders referred to."

We have it on good authority that parties, in connection with the Reading Railroad Company, are about to commence the shipment of anthracite coal to Liverpool, where they expect to lay it down at about $6 55 per ton. Not much profit is expected at first, but it is believed that the trade will ultimately become profitable.

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IN advocating what they call amnesty as a panacea for all the ills, real or imaginary, of the South, our Liberal friends completely leave out of view one fact of the greatest importance. They forget that by the abolition of slavery a very extensive class of the Southern white population were reduced to a condition of absolute and remediless helplessness. The young men and women, and some of the men and women who had reached middle life, when emancipation took place, no doubt felt, when they had recovered from the first shock of the catastrophe, that they could adapt themselves to the new circumstances and social conditions introduced by liberation. They felt that they could learn to work, and attend to their own wants, and might hope to achieve fortune for themselves. People of this sort may soon have learned to rejoice in the revolution which had taught them to know their own worth and resources. But all, or nearly all, the slave-holders who had attained to a certain age, and even, no doubt, a considerable class of the young, had been hopelessly disabled by the peculiar institution. It was not so much their fault as their misfortune that they had acquired habits of indolence and reliance upon others, which disqualified them for lives of energetic and independent self-help. It is probable that few indeed of this class ever will or ever can feel reconciled to the revolution of which they have been the victims. Liberal minded people cannot but regard persons thus situated with a certain compassion and sympathy; but they will not expect them to profess a hearty approval of Republican principles and policy. Their case is a hard one; but it cannot be allowed to prevent or interfere with the process by which great and prosperous industrial communities are developing and growing upon the soil from the beginning cursed with slavery. A writer in a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* speaks of the "consuming energy and brutal policy" by which Americans of the North are triumphing over the difficulties resulting from the emancipation of slavery. In fact, the energy and the policy at work, and destined to be at work, in the South are precisely the powers which have subdued the American wilderness and carried civilization across the continent. Feebleness and listlessness, whether of black man, red man or white man, necessarily go down before them, and are consumed. The energy may be consuming, but the policy will be called "brutal" only by the weak-minded and the short-sighted.

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WHO's afraid? Not that distinguished and influential GREELEY organ, the Missouri *Caucasian*, certainly. That journal, whose editor disputes with THEODORE TILTON the honor of being the first man in the United States to nominate the Confederate candidate, with whom GREELEY himself entered into correspondence concerning the Presidency, before receiving the nomination, and whose paper has received favorable recognition from the *Tribune* for the earnest and unselfish service it has rendered the cause of "reconciliation" and "reform," says:

> "We battle against the hell-born policy which has trampled the fairest and noblest States of our great sisterhood beneath the unholy hoofs of African savages and shoulder-strapped brigands—the policy which has given up millions of our free born, high-souled brethren and sisters, countrymen and countrywomen of Washington, Rutledge, Marion and Lee, to the rule of gibbering, louse-eaten, devil-worshiping barbarians from the jungles of Dahomey, and peripatetic buccaneers from Cape Cod, Memphremagog, Hell and Boston."

Now, this is straightforward and downright. There is no possibility of misunderstanding such direct and forcible utterances as these; and it is respectfully suggested to those timorous organs and orators who are whistling feebly to keep their courage from sinking, and maintaining a dismal croak of fraud, fraud, should also summon into existence instincts and avowals of like heroic character. Don't play hypocrite any longer; but speak out squarely, even if the inspiration, like that of the above, does come from the bottomless pit.

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IN this State we have made our Republican congressional majority thoroughly secure, and if our friends in those States where elections of national representatives are yet to occur, will do even approximately as well, we shall have a very handsomely increased Republican majority in the next Congress. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that in just the degree in which the defeat of GREELEY himself becomes more and more certain in the Confederate mind, in just that degree will they exert themselves to elect an opposition majority, to the end that the policy of the administration may be hindered and obstructed as greatly as possible. "When Congress is ours we have control of the government," said one of the leading Confederate papers at the very outset of the campaign. They know that the re-election of President GRANT will be deprived of more than half its importance unless the Republicans also carry the House of Representatives; and it is most likely that the recent manifestoes of the coalition leaders, urging upon their followers to maintain the fight unto the end, have been issued with especial reference to this particular phase of the struggle. Some of their journals are already, indeed, estimating the complexion of the next House, and predicting a working Confederate majority, if proper efforts are put forth to obtain it. This is a matter which the Republican press of all the States that are to vote on the 5th of November would do well to set forth to their readers. It is one of great importance.

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ALMOST without exception the great business interests of the country—the representatives of its industrial, commercial and financial prosperity and progress—are thoroughly in favor of the continuance of the present safe and stable national policy which it is the design of the coalitionists to undo. Of this, the enthusiastic assemblages of prominent business men which have been held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other principal manufacturing and commercial centers, are evidences in point. To these potent arguments there is now to be added the statement just published by the leading business men of New York, setting forth the reasons for their support of the Republican party in the present contest. They show that during the present administration the national debt has been paid off at the rate of upwards of $100,000,000 a year; that taxation has been reduced to the amount of $170,000,000; that the general welfare of the country was never at so high a point before; and that the interests of its commerce and trade, the stability of its public securities, and the common advancement of all classes of our population would all be best promoted by the re-election of President GRANT, and the continuance of the existing policy of the government. Considering the fact that the interest of one is the interest of all, and that what concerns the capitalist and manufacturer concerns also the farmer and the workingman quite as much, the statement in question is replete with significant suggestions, and will doubtless exert considerable influence on the result of the election in that State.

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THE *Tribune*, whose whilom editor was nominated for the Presidency on a platform of local self government and non-interference by the federal authority in the affairs of the States, and which has itself again and again during the present campaign roundly abused the administration for daring (so it has charged) to cast the weight of its influence against the coalition candidates, now bitterly assails the President for not taking part in the recent contest between the respective wings of the Republican party in South Carolina. According to the *Tribune* he ought to have thrown himself at once on the side of the "bolters," for no better reason than that the regular ticket was supported by the negroes, against whom the *Tribune* is fast becoming as prejudiced and embittered as the Pittsburgh *Post* itself. Whatever may be the woes of South Carolina, they are certainly not of the President's making; and unless the *Tribune* holds that he ought to have employed the powers of his office to prevent the colored people of the State from voting for MOSES, it is difficult to discover what it does mean. The blacks are in an immense majority, there, and they exercised the right of suffrage to suit themselves. Reduced to plain English, that is the burden of the *Tribune's* virulent complaint. It would really begin to seem as if that journal had actually become a convert to JERE. BLACK's doctrine that the reconstruction acts and amendments are "frauds," to be put in the process of "extinction" at the earliest moment possible.

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IF the Confederate calumniators of the honest and intelligent people of Pennsylvania could only agree upon some common basis of falsehood and slander—although it would in nowise abate their turpitude, it would very considerably lessen their ridiculousness. As it is, they attempt to account for the defeat of BUCKALEW in altogether too many and contrary ways to effect any permanent impression, except that of intense disgust at their silliness. One paper charges the election of General HARTRANFT upon the sullen apathy of the Democracy. Another declares that they were bribed. A third attributes the result to the cowardice of the Liberals. Yet another insists that the scales were turned in consequence of the importation of negroes, men and women, the latter being dressed in male apparel. A fifth avers that BUCKALEW's overthow was brought about by the agency of resuscitated Know-Nothing societies; while a sixth insists that it was all owing to "the iron mongers," whose "monopolies" would have been endangered by the election of BUCKALEW and GREELEY. So they go. From one discordant falsehood to another. Messieurs Confederates! Of course it is not to be expected that you will quit lying; but do have the goodness to strike a common note. Your mendacities are altogether too horribly out of tune.

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IT is probable that GREELEY's speech in this city on the 19th of last month will turn out to be the principal strand in the rope that strangles him on the 5th of November. At all events it is giving his organ a mighty deal of anxiety and concern. The *Tribune* says there was no such thing as the denunciation of soldiers, "as soldiers," in it; and that all that Mr. GREELEY complained of was that the great military reunion held here a day or two before, had no other purpose than to promote the election of GRANT by perpetuating "distrust, suspicion and alienation." Exactly; and that is just where he wilfully and knowingly falsified the truth; since the whole proceedings of the convention, from their beginning to their close, were instinct with the spirit of true reconciliation. Mr. GREELEY did not denounce soldiers "as soldiers." Not at all. He simply insulted them as citizens, by virtually declaring that they were incompetent to the proper appreciation of the institutions they had fought to save. These, he would rather trust to the vote of the ex-rebels than to the swords of Union patriots to maintain. That was all he said. And the people have very thoroughly made up their minds that it was enough.

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WHILE there is no question that the numerous manifestoes which have within the past few days been issued in the name of the Confederate coalition, are the last desperate resort of desperate men, it behooves Republicans everywhere to remember that the Presidential battle has not yet been fought, and that if they suffer themselves to be lulled into a too confident sense of security, the victory which is certain if their past activity and vigilance are only maintained, may yet be snatched from their grasp. The true way to win a battle is to fight it as though it might possibly be lost. So far from the demoralization of the enemy causing us to relax our efforts, it ought to have the effect of making every Republican redouble his exertions toward keeping up and improving the organization to which he belongs. Not only must not Greeleyism win by default, but its defeat must be so utter and overwhelming that it shall never again, in all time to come, have the effrontery to lift up its head. Now, more than ever, it is the duty of every lover of his country to stand to his arms and keep his powder dry.

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THE harvest in the province of Berri, France, promised, last summer, to be abundant. The crops had been prayed for, and blessed, and sprinkled with holy water, and they naturally grew apace. Suddenly there came thunder and hail-storms. The growing grain was crushed. The peasants of Chatre-Langlin seem to have argued: We paid the Cure for getting God's blessing on our fields; somebody has cheated us: we'll avenge the wrong on the Cure." The found him at the altar, but speedily removed him to the gutter. Then they smashed altar and priest together, maimed the stone saints sadly, wrecked their Cure's house, and started back to kill him. The police interfered in time to save him and arrest his assailants. He has been nursed back to life, and his foes have been sentenced to a few weeks' imprisonment for "disturbance of public worship."

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Persons who are gathering and preserving autumn leaves should beware of the poison ivy (remedies acetate of copper and corrosive sublimate), and the poison sumac or dogwood. The latter has light ash-gray stems; the harmless kind has iron-brown.

Child of the grand old autumn!
October floateth by—
A regal grace on her sunlight face,
And a light on her beaming eye:
Over her polished shoulders
To the dull and fading grass,
The golden brown of her hair flows down,
As her springing footsteps pass!

One of the most significant proofs of the recuperative energies of Chicago is found in the continued activity of suburban real estate. Notwithstanding the tightness of the money market for commercial paper, the number of transactions in outside property seems to be not at all diminished, but rather on the increase, at full prices.

Sheep are said to thrive finely during six months of the year in the more elevated portions of the Sierra Nevadas, at an elevation of seven thousand feet, much better than they do in the lower valleys. The range is immense, and free to all who desire to engage in sheep-raising.

To persons concerned about their physique it may be interesting to know that "medicated shirts" are announced as the surest general curative. It is claimed that persons wearing these can dispense with all the pills that flesh is heir to.

The cholera, rapidly moving westward, has now reached Poland, where its ravages are terrible, and its victims are numbered by thousands.

Three-fourths of all the officials in the United States are in connection with the postoffice, but the average income of each is only three hundred dollars per annum—the average salary of all the postmasters being under two hundred dollars.

A Cincinnati youth, guided by the advice of a fortune-teller, recently sought to make a girl love him by means of electricity working from under the chair. When the time came she sprang into the air about three feet, and when she came down she landed in her lover's hair and took about two handfuls and then told him she hated him. No match.

A buried town in Oregon and the hull of a ship in the American desert are among the latest discoveries.

The Louisville Exposition, on a capital of $154,000, has netted the directors the sum of $20,000—a profit of about thirteen per cent. This is the result of the first year's effort.

A number of capitalists have taken it upon themselves to open the beautiful valley of the Kankakee river, in Illinois, and develop its many and varied resources. The Kankakee river, beside being one of the most charming in the West, is one of the best in that region for navigation purposes. Being fed by living springs, taking their rise in the northern part of the State and Indiana, it is not affected so unfavorably by drought as other streams.

An Indiana town has a pig with a human face which the citizens call a *lusus naturae*. If he had had the human body also, a place would have been given him among other human pigs, and no mention made of it.

Speaking of Cincinnati, a writer in the Boston *Post* says: There is no city, probably, of which so large a proportion of society spends so much time abroad, which imports so large a proportion of European customs and tastes, and which loses so large a proportion of individuality abroad.

The lumbermen of Canada and the Northwest are starting large gangs of men to the woods every day, to commence operations for the coming winter's work.

The latest invention for travelers is a combined compass, thermometer and barometer, the latter measuring 13,000 feet, and the whole in a solid silver case about two inches in diameter.

A proposition broached a year or more ago by the leading Evangelists of both the old and new worlds, for the revision of the Bible, has just taken practical shape in New York, where a committee, composed of the leading theologians and scholars of the country has been constituted for the purpose.

Literary matinees, so popular among the *elite* of London, are to be introduced into fashionable society in this country next winter. These entertainments are understood to be highly intellectual.

An enterprising Chicagoan has begun the publication of a business directory, to be issued complete each month. The necessity of a work which will give the location of every business house, and keep pace with the frequent changes continually going on, has caused this undertaking.

Cape Town, Africa, is said to be getting to be about what California was in palmiest days of revolver and bowie knife, before society was at all settled, and when the refuse of Mexican brigands and the most turbulent spirits of the whole earth met in rich territory, each acting on the principle that to the strongest belong the spoils.

An excellent business was done this season in the Columbia (Oregon) river by the salmon catchers. The total number of salmon taken on the lower Columbia river during the season of four months, amounted to to 332,500, weighing 5,300,000 pounds, and worth $549,000. There were also large numbers sent to market for sale fresh.

The stream of emigration from the British Isles continues to flow with undiminished force. The official reports of the departures from the single port of Liverpool alone during the last three months amount to the enormous figure of fifty-four thousand souls.

Metallic money being now scarce in France, the project of an aluminium coinage has been projected, and has obtained the sanction of high chemical authorities.

The Harvard students seem determined to profit by their defeat in the last boat-race, and are already setting things in motion for a thorough organization of the new campaign. They held a mass meeting the other day, and discussed ways and means, and exhibited much earnestness and enthusiasm for the next contest.

We are glad to know that the Postmaster General, in his forthcoming annual report, will urge the adoption of the postal telegraph scheme, and will submit tabular statements and statistics to show that postal telegraphy has met with great success in all the countries that have adopted it.

Down in Tennessee, the other day, a small snake was, according to local prints, sawed out of a solid log, where he was coiled up in a little cavity, just large enough to hold him, more than a foot from the surface. The question is how the tree managed to hold the snake long enough to grow around him.

The Northwest is liable to serious prairie and wood fires again this fall, reviving the recollections of a year ago. Minnesota and the adjoining territory of Dakota have already suffered considerably from the devastating flames.

The recent death of five persons by the fall of one building at Louisville bids fair to have the effect of calling attention to the laxity of architects and contractors elsewhere, and to occasion a greater care in the erection of buildings and a broader sense of responsibility in builders.

Mrs. O'Leary, of Chicago, who owned the cow that set the fire, is to have a benefit ball, tickets $1, in consideration of the vast improvements made in the city during the past year.

A man in Wiscasset, Maine, claims to have discovered mysterious writings on the rocks of that place, and the wise men of the East are to be called on to decipher the inscriptions.

The Eastern clothing trade is reported to be remarkably active. The large houses were never in a more prosperous condition, having increased their trade in every direction this season, and no fears are entertained in regard to their financial standing.

The thesis of Mr. Froud's lectures is said to be that the misfortunes of Ireland are rather due to the congenital qualities of the race than to wrongs inflicted by their conquerors. This position will doubtless excite earnest and perhaps bitter controversy.

The Boston *Globe* wants State and county fairs to establish prizes for fish culture, where farmers may obtain premiums for the gamest trout, the tamest salmon, the fattest green turtles, and the most precocious tom cod.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce has lately pursued a case of packing cotton fraudulently to the conviction of the offender. Good.

The Savannah *News*, not very reliable authority, however, says that the negro women are the bitterest politicians in the South, and describes a radical wife marching her conservative husband to the polls and making him vote the Republican ticket by the discipline of a hickory stick.

November is said to be the month most popular with suicides. On the fifth of that month, this year, the Democratic party will commit felo-de-se.

The chief of police of Boston has issued an order that perhaps might be followed to advantage in other cities. It is that policemen doff their official uniform on occasions of political processions, in order the more readily to detect such miscreants as attempt to interfere with the public peace.

The champion poisoner lives in Auckland, New Zealand. She is a woman, and is under arrest for a long career of systematic poisoning, including fifteen children, three husbands, and one boarder. She stands at the head of the profession.

According to a careful estimate, the recent ravages of the cotton worm have resulted in a loss to producers alone of more than eighteen million dollars. Two months ago the promises were for an increase in the yield over last year.

One of the most curious phenomena of the day is the sudden revival of pilgrimage in France. Two shrines, Lourdes and LaSalette, which have for some time attracted a few score of pilgrims each year, now draw their thousands. The little churches are festooned with crutches, bandages, and waxen legs and arms—mementoes of vanished sickness.

There is a youth in Washington city who defies classification. He has a white neck and body, a mulatto face and black ears, all surmounted with a crown of pure white nappy wool. He is to the human family what Greeleyism is to political parties.

A New York lady of fashion wears a beautifully carved dark glossy stone in a set of red gold. It is the front of her husband's favorite meerschaum, she having induced him to stop smoking, and now wears his pipe as a trophy.

A valuable discovery has been made at the American mission at Cairo, of a Hebrew MS. of portions of the Bible. It was found in a synagogue in the neighborhood of that place, reported to have been built forty-five years before the second temple was destroyed. It was carefully deposited in a niche in the wall, ten feet above the ground, and had to be secured by means of a ladder. Portions, at least, of this MS., which still awaits proper examination, are supposed to be very old.

A writer in the *Coal and Iron Record* estimates that our supply of peat will exceed that of Ireland one hundred and fifty times.

So general is the practice of conveying food to the mouth by means of the knife that an ingenious cutler, alive to the requirements of the period, has invented an instrument which combines a knife and fork in one, thus obviating the necessity of using both hands at table.

A novel custom has been introduced in some of our fashionable houses. When a visitor calls and finds the family out, he is requested to write his name in a handsome visiting-book. Not a bad idea. Visiting cards are seldom preserved, though some ladies do paste them in books, and in after years they are looked over with much interest.

The question of the efficacy of prayer, now so prominent since Mr. Tyndall suggested a test for it, may safely be left for settlement between the theologians and scientists; but there is in this city a very large class, slightly acquainted with the police, by whom the efficacy of preying has never been doubted, and whose password is "Watch and prey."

## PERSONAL.

Robert Bonner will erect a monument to Fanny Fern. She wrote exclusively for his paper—the *Ledger*—during almost the entire period of her literary distinction. The monument will be placed in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn, where repose the remains of another eminent contributor to the *Ledger*—Edward Everett.

Justin McCarthy, who has been traveling among the Highlands, says: "The hostess of the inn at Melrose showed us with great pride a photograph of General Sherman, but told us it did not do him justice, and that he was a far finer man and had been in that very parlor."

Joaquin Miller has gone to Europe. The lectures and comments upon him by his late wife, and their reported publication in the newspapers, are said to have driven him half distracted, and to have decided him to leave the country. His friends declare she is well aware of his extreme sensitiveness, and that she has taken her present course mainly to annoy and torture him. They add that many of her stories are false; that he has given her twice the alimony allowed her by the courts; that he provides generously for their children; that she married him, carrying him (much her junior) by storm, and was the first to want and insist on procuring a divorce. Miller never mentions his domestic troubles except to his intimates, but to them he deplores the past, is distressed by the present, and sorely depressed by the prospects of the future. He is admitted by his friends to have numerous affectations, to be often inaccurate in statement, and whimsical to an unpleasant degree, but they say that, omitting those eccentricities, he is a genial, generous, chivalrous fellow, full of humanity, tenderness and lofty aspiration.

Robert Dale Owen has contracted with the *Atlantic Monthly* to publish his autobiography, in monthly chapters, beginning with the number for January. The work will be very comprehensive in scope, and likely to prove interesting to a large class of readers, whether they do or not agree with the author's views on "Spiritualism." Mr. Owen's personal recollections extend back as far as Godwin, author of *Political Justice*, and husband of Mary Wolstonecraft; Mrs. Shelley, Lady Byron and her mother, Lord Brougham, Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Clarkson, Spurzheim, Gen. Lafayette, Sir Rowland Hill, Miss Landon, &c., &c. His grandfather was a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright in the very earliest cotton-spinning, and the character, life, and humanitarian experiments of his father, Robert Owen, of Lanark, are, of course, well known to the son.

It is said that Miss Emily Faithfull will never marry. She will therefore be Faithfull unto death.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, once Street Commissioner in New York, and afterward an active officer in the rebel service, is on a visit to his old friends in New York. David L. Yulee, an almost forgotten ante-war notoriety, is also visiting that city. He wants to get his disabilities removed, and get back to his old place as Senator from Florida.

Says the London *Telegraph*: "The American government must be congratulated on the ease with which it placed its hand on lawyers of such eminence as Mr. Evarts and Mr. Caleb Cushing."

At a meeting, the other evening, of all the Washington newspaper correspondents a committee of thirteen was unanimously appointed to make arrangements for a grand banquet to be tendered to Stanley on his arrival in that city, as a compliment to the honor which he has conferred upon their profession.

Boston is rich in heroic ashes. Under the shadow of Park Street Church, on Tremont street, in the most busy part of the city, lies the dust of three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Hancock, Adams and Paine; of seven Massachusetts Governors, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Sumner, Sullivan, Love and Eustis; and not far distant, under a larch tree, close to the iron fence, the ashes of the victims of the Boston massacre. Among other noted persons buried there were John Hull, mint master in 1652; Judge Samuel Sewell, of noted memory; Peter Faneuil, General Joseph Warren, Colonel Paul Revere and Richard Bellingham, a colonial governor. A white marble slab, with the simple inscription, "No. 16, Tomb of Hancock," indicates the tomb of the distinguished patriot, John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"Love one another" were the last words of the dying statesman at Auburn. The members of his family and the servants of his household were gathered around his death-bed, to hear the last words of their dying friend and protector. "Love one another," he whispered, and then fell asleep, and awoke no more. Let the world, holding its listening ear to the lips of the great apostle of freedom, humanity and Republicanism, heed his last eloquent, God-like words, and learn the grandest lesson of human wisdom, divinely inspired: "Love one another."

Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson, son of R. W., the philosopher, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *apropos* of a proposal to raise funds in England to aid in restoring the loss of his father's house, to say that he hopes nothing of the kind will be done. He further says, "immediately after the partial destruction of his house by fire a number of his near friends in America kindly insisted upon taking upon themselves the cost of restoring it, and by the new year it will be finished and much improved."

Mr. James Crittenden, son of the unfortunate gentleman who fell in love with his slayer, Laura Fair, has been following that person about the streets of San Francisco, with a revolver in his pocket, manifesting a curiosity to know where she lives, and expressing an unsolicited opinion that she would find it sanitary to leave the city. Apropos: it seems that Whittier is to be credited in part with Mrs. Fair's acquittal, a portion of his poem of "Snow Bound" having been quoted with great effect in her counsel's speech in her behalf.

Salem, Massachusetts, intends to cannonize General Lander, by erecting a gun metal statue to his memory.

Archbishop Bayley, just installed at Baltimore, is one of the most earnest supporters of the temperance movement which is now making good progress in the Roman Catholic Church. The education of the colored people is another cause to which he is giving special attention.

The original "Buffalo Bill," William F. Cody, has been elected as a Liberal member of the Legislature from Lincoln county, Nb. If "Bill" can draw as telling a bead on Democratic rottenness as on bison flesh, he will find abundant opportunities for filling his game pouch the coming winter.

Wachtel is coming back, and will bring with him the great soprano, Madame Mallinger, Luccia's implacable rival.

The recent assassination of Mr. Lane, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, a reputable merchant, who was shot down at the door of his own house, is, if possible, more mysterious than the murder of Mr. Nathan, in New York, two or three years ago. There is not even the supposition of a burglar at bay to account for the crime, and Mr. Lane had no mortal enemy, so far as known. In fact, there seems to be no clue to the motive of the crime or to the identity of the perpetrator. It remains to be seen whether the sagacity and fidelity of Boston detectives shall succeed in fathoming the mystery.

Nathan Ague, of whom none of his neighbors could say "he was no great shakes," recently died at Youngstown, Ohio. He came to this place in 1798, and was present at the first white funeral there, a treat which none of his late townspeople could boast of sharing. It was the longest case of ague on record.

Robert Dale Owen recently suggested that the word translated "year," in our version of the Bible, means but a month, so that Methusaleh, instead of nine hundred and sixty-nine, was but eighty years old. Thereupon Edwin P. Whipple replies that this theory makes Shem a father at the tender age of eight years, and Nahor a grandfather twenty-nine months before his birth. Mr. Owen will probably withdraw his suggestion.

A foreign journal, quoted by the New York *Independent*, says that Miss Albina Ware, a natural daughter of President Buchanan, died lately at Charleston. During the rebellion she was one of the most active and influential of all the emissaries of the South in Paris. She was often received by Bonaparte, whom she endeavored to persuade to break the blockade. It is well known that Bonaparte was well inclined to the action, and urged Lord Palmerston to unite with him in it. But he was not bold enough to attempt it by himself. Miss Ware, at the time of her death, was fifty-four years old.

It is announced that the manuscript of the original draft of Mr. Seward's book was entirely completed some time since. At the time of his death Mr. Seward had finished the revision of about two-thirds of it. This revision will be at once taken up and completed by his son Frederick and his adopted daughter, Miss Risley Seward.

It would seem a little odd, perhaps, if the Geneva arbitration should make an American reputation for one of our citizens. Adams, Cushing, Evarts and Bancroft Davis were well enough appreciated before at home, and some of them abroad as well. But letters from Europe say that the remaining American representative in that conference won more distinction and impressed himself more powerfully upon his associates and rivals, in its hearings, than all the rest. And yet, off-hand, not one American in a thousand could give his name to-day. It is Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, a son of the late Chief Justice of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale in 1837 with Mr. Evarts, and a devotee of his profession of the law, in which he has won the first place in Northern Ohio. It was probably through Mr. Evarts's knowledge and appreciation of his quality that he was selected as one of the American counsel before the arbitration, and now he comes back, bringing unexpected sheaves with him in the acquirement of something more than a national reputation—the stamp of first quality from some of the leading men of both Europe and America.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is to be "busted" by Rhinehart, the sculptor of the full length statue of Chief Justice Taney, which is soon to be set up at Annapolis, Maryland.

Prof. Agassiz has been fishing at Sacramento, Cal., and a local paper says, succeeded in catching, by aid of torpedoes, which were exploded in the water, about one thousand, comprising all the varieties that are found in those waters.

President Grant has appointed ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, as Consul to Liverpool, vice Thomas H. Dudley, resigned. Mr. Dudley was appointed in October, 1861, by Mr. Lincoln, and has held the office ever since. The salary of the office is $7,500 a year, and the fees from it last year exceeded $40,000, a portion of which, under the law, was paid into the Treasury.

At the meeting of the Anne Arundel Circuit Court to-day, the date of the trial of Mrs. Wharton for an alleged attempt to poison Eugene Van Ness, her business agent at Baltimore, will be set. It was generally supposed this case would not come to trial after the material points of the prosecution had been adversely decided on the trial for the murder of General Ketchum, and it is known that the Attorney General and State Attorney have no desire to try the case. But the Governor, whose consent is necessary under the law, has not sanctioned the entry of a *nolle prosequi*. His action is asserted, in some quarters, to be influenced by the pressure of those concerned in making out a case against Mrs. Wharton, and Professor Aiken and his Maryland University are named as the real prosecutors, and the issue the vindication of the Professor's school of chemistry, which suffered greatly in public confidence during the Ketchum trial.

Professor Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, was stricken with paralysis last week at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. H. Allen, at Amherst, Mass.

A list of recent converts to Rome has just been published in England. It contains over eighty names of Marquises, Earls, Lords, Generals and Admirals, many belonging to the influential and noble families of the nation.

A correspondent who was present at the reception of Froude, the historian, at the Lotus Club, gives the following particulars as to his personal appearance, and that of Edmund Yates, the English novelist, who was present at the same time. In his features Froude bears a considerable resemblance to our George William Curtis. He is not quite so large a man, but appears to be about as old. He has a fine square forehead, a clear blue eye, a good face and English side whiskers, which are almost white. He looks the happy, honest, cheerful man, with none of the floridness or solidity of the representative Englishman. In appearance, Mr. Froude is more American than English. It is only when he attempts to speak that one discovers he is not an American, since he is unable to make a tripping after-dinner speech. Yates, on the other hand, has all the outward characteristics of an Englishman. He is a puffy, florid, stuffy, and rolling in adipose tissue, as any John Bull one ever saw in *Punch*. He has a keen black eye, and very black hair, which he parts in the middle. Having seen the man, the correspondent says he is not at all surprised at the tone of his romances. He has a weakness for gold rings, crowding his fingers with them.

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IN cases of the whooping cough in its last stage—that is, after the third week—put one ounce of the strongest liquid of ammonia into a gallon of boiling water in an open pan; keep up the steam by means of a red-hot brick put into the water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the center of the room. Allow the patients to come into the room as the ammonia steam is passing off. This method, used in the evening just before bed-time, has been so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, that its value cannot be overestimated as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in whooping cough.

## PROCLAMATION.

# ELECTION NOTICE.

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT, being the 5th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judges or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839 I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School room in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic street, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the new Public School House on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first street, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward in the City of Pittsburgh, first precinct, the voters to meet at the Minersville School House; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the School House, on corner of Minor and Dickson streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the new Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Soho School House.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, City of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Liberty street School House; second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the new Public School, on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the Lincoln School House, Frankstown avenue; second precinct, the electors to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the new Public School Building in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 2, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of St. Clair, to meet at the tavern of Michael Craig, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Burgess' office, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet in the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets in said ward, which is in pursuance of an ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House in Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's run, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale will meet at the Public House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Town hall on Main street in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Halton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School house in the village of Bloomsville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public house of John Gearing in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School house in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School house No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs Elizabeth Leslie in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's run in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

## PROCLAMATION.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. T. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by [illegible], in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neeley, in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School house No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, precinct No. "1" to meet at the tavern of Andrew Miller; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at Beatty's school, in the township of Hoboken, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Killbuck township, first precinct to meet at School House No 3, in Ensworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the store house of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House, No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1 Back lane, in said township.

The electors of the North End District to meet at the house of Michael Smith, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road, on the farm of Stephen Mercer.

The electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John B. Hamilton, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4 in said township.

The electors of Penn Township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of the portion of the township of Patton, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1 of said township; beginning at the mouth of Thompson's Run, the corner of Patton, Wilkins and North Versailles townships; thence up Turtle Creek by line of said township of North Versailles to line of lands of John McGinnis; thence leaving said Creek and following the line of said McGinnis's land, the line of land late of Francis Wall's and the line of land of Margaret Tebill's heirs, northwardly to a township road near the house of Henry Mulden; thence northwardly by said township road and line of land of S. M. Brinton to the corner of lands of S. M. Brinton, William Johnston and William Cunningham; thence westwardly down a small run or ravine to Thompson's run, near the house of Peter Linhart; and thence down Thompson's run by line of Wilkins township to the place of beginning; and further that the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said precinct No. 1 of Patton township, shall be at the Public School House in the village of Turtle Creek.

And further, the Court order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and embrace the residue of Patton township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 of Patton township, shall be at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Girty Run Road, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser, in said township.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that that part of Reserve township known and described as follows, be annexed to the city of Allegheny: beginning at the centers of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's lane; thence along said Wickline's lane to the Troy hill road; thence along said Troy hill road to Lowrie's lane; thence along Lowrie's lane to a point where A. N. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's lane; thence by said prolongation to A. N. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street; thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line; thence by a [illegible] line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's lane, the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing within the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public House, formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, (now being in the borough of Chartiers;) the electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sempt, in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Gardiner Winters, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said precinct.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Scott township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House (now in the borough of Mansfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

The electors of South Versailles township, precinct No. 1 will meet at the Public School House in said township until further directions; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Lynch, in said precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township; precinct No. 3, the electors to meet at the Store House in "Alpsville" now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, in said precinct No. 3 of South Versailles township.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg in said precinct No. 1; precinct No. 2 the electors to meet at the house of John Jenkner in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2 of Wilkins township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

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HUGH S. FLEMING,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1872.

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